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The Solicitors' Journal.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24, 1866.

A DEPUTATION from the Incorporated Law Society, consisting of Mr. Alfred Bell (president), Mr. John Young, Mr. William Williams (members of the council), Mr. P. W. Rogers, Mr. E. W. Field, and Mr. E. W. Williamson (secretary), had an interview with the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at his official residence in Downing-street, on Monday last.

We believe that the subject of discussion was the application of the large annual surplus derived from the fees payable by the suitors in the superior courts of common law. The deputation was understood to urge that the Treasury ought not to carry out their expressed intention of depriving the judges of the discretion now vested in them by law of reducing or altering the fees with a view to lighten the burden on the suitors, and that no step should be taken by her Majesty's Government which would have the effect of charging such fees with the compensation allowances for abolished offices now payable, by the several Acts of Parliament, out of the Consolidated Fund.

We believe we are correct in adding that the deputation assured the Chancellor of the Exchequer that their desire was not to embarrass the Government, but to assist in bringing about a just arrangement between the treasury and the suitors generally, by which should be defined once for all what was to be paid by suitors and what was to be paid by the Consolidated Fund.

It would appear that the Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed his intention of giving the subject his best consideration.

WE DESIRE, before reiterating our own views on the proposed increase of the Bench of Judges, to put our readers, as far as we can, in possession of all that has been said on the subject in any quarter deserving of attention. For this purpose we not only publish to-day Mr. Tagart's valuable paper, which will be found in another column, but also wish to call attention to the following letter, which has appeared in the *Times* :—

Sir,—The attention of the public having been called to this subject by the able article in the *Times* of the 13th inst., I venture to think that the scheme suggested of appointing three extra Judges to the existing courts is inadequate to the present wants of the country, and that we really want five more Judges; in other words another court. For besides the assize work the other business of the courts must be considered, and there is ample work in Banco, and also at the sittings at Westminster and Guildhall for four courts.

The *Times* of the 12th of July last, under the heading of the Court of Common Pleas, contains the following paragraph, which is so important that I am induced to set it out in *extenso*.

"Sitting after Trinity Term at Guildhall.—Yesterday was the last day of these sittings, and to-day by the courtesy of Mr. Erle, the associate, we are enabled to give our usual analysis of the cause list, showing, as it does, the enormous increase in the business of this court, and consequently in the labours of the learned Judges, two of whom have been sitting at Nisi Prius every day until called away to the cir-

cuits. At the commencement of the sittings there were 166 special and 128 common jury causes for trial. Of the special jury causes, 26 were tried, 40 withdrawn; 23 made remanets by the parties, in ten commissions were issued, two were stayed, in two cases there was no record, leaving from 58 to 63 untried. The latter figures include the cases in the paper for yesterday. Of common juries 45 were tried, 33 withdrawn, seven made remanets by the parties, in two commissions were issued, two were stayed, in nine there was no record, one was struck out, leaving 29 untried. The deduction from these figures is that, at the next sittings at Guildhall in December, there will be a list of about 135 remanets, besides new cases, always supposing that none are settled in the meantime, and including the cases which await the return of the commissions to examine witnesses."

If this is the state of one of the three present existing courts, is not a fourth needed?

If this plan of having a fourth court were carried out the distinction existing between the courts of common law might with advantage be abolished. Almost all the separate jurisdictions have already, from time to time, been done away with.

This would tend to economy, and in the new Palace of Justice one set of offices would do for the issuing of writs and one set of masters for all the courts.

There is another advantage which might be gained by this plan—viz., that the Bar might select their courts, as in the Court of Chancery. This might be easily accomplished if Lancashire is made a separate circuit, as there would be then eight circuits (for North and South-Wales are really only one), and two circuits might be attached to each of the four courts, and motions for new trials should be made in the particular court to which the circuit was attached, the Judge who went the circuit, if not attached to the particular court, sitting a day or two in that court for the purpose of assisting the Court on the subject.

I trust, also, that the Government will be induced to consider the question of the alteration of the legal year. We want at least three proper Civil Assizes in large towns like Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham, and the Winter assizes, as at present held, are simply a mockery, because they are held at the same time as the sittings at Guildhall, and consequently the leaders of the circuit cannot attend.

I feel sure the importance of the subject will be sufficient apology for the length at which I have written. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Liverpool, Nov. 13.

On the same subject we remark a series of articles in the *Morning Post*, to the effect that "before Her Majesty's ministers determine upon submitting to Parliament a measure for the appointment of three additional common law judges, they will do well to consider the general state of the judicial business of the country as administered by existing tribunals." They suggest that a general inquiry be made into the various courts, including the state of business in the Court of Chancery, especially in connection with winding-up cases, which should, they think, possibly result in the appointment of a fourth Vice-Chancellor, with exclusive jurisdiction in winding-up and bankruptcy cases.

With reference to the overcrowded condition of our common law courts they ask—

Will the addition of one judge to each of the three common law courts afford a sufficient remedy? The inconvenient arrangement of some of the circuits, as well as the delays and almost denials of justice which occur from the postponement of trials from one assize to another, must be admitted, and no doubt a re-arrangement of the circuits with three additional judges to work them would be a sensible improvement. But the chief evil to be provided against is this—that persons residing in the great centres of population, wealth, and industry, have to travel a very considerable distance, and to incur needless expense in the pursuit of justice. The county courts now exercise an important equity jurisdiction.* The district courts of bankruptcy dispense another branch of law, and the tendency of modern legislation has undoubtedly been to afford facilities for the local administration of justice. It certainly appears

* We think it would be more accurate to say "possess;" they can hardly be said to exercise it.—Ed. S. J.

monstrous that persons residing in Liverpool or Leeds should be compelled to send their cases and witnesses to a distant place for trial, it is therefore suggested that judges with civil jurisdiction to any amount should be appointed for districts of the same extent as the present country bankruptcy districts. These judges might be called associate judges, with salaries of £3,000 a-year each. Thus there will be an associate judge for Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for Liverpool, for Manchester, for Birmingham, for Leeds, for Bristol, and Exeter. At present every divorce and probate cause must be heard in the Court of London—a provision of the law which entails great trouble and expense to suitors who live in the country. The associate judge, therefore, ought to have jurisdiction in divorce and probate causes, and he might also have transferred to him the jurisdiction now exercised by the district Commissioners in Bankruptcy.

AMONG THE MANY hardships arising from the law and bankruptcy at present existing in this country, one even amounting, we think, to an injustice, has lately received an illustration which we desire to call to the attention of those who have it in hand to amend the bankruptcy laws. In the case of *Palmer v. Kingston* assignees of a bankrupt sought to recover the sum of £200 from the National Provincial Bank of England, which had, without knowledge of the bankruptcy, paid the money across the counter. The sum in question was, at the date of the filing of the petition in bankruptcy, standing to the credit of the bankrupt's account with the bank in question, and on the third of the present month the customer was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, but the bankruptcy was not gazetted until the 10th inst. In the meantime a cheque for the amount was signed and presented by the bankrupt himself and paid. Judgment was given for the plaintiff, and the bank has to sustain the loss.

It is not too much to say that this is an injustice. If the banker refuse to pay, the customer, if not bankrupt, has an action for the refusal, and yet if he pay he may have to pay twice, by reason of a proceeding of which he had, and in the nature of things could have, no notice. Surely the doctrine of relation might not affect *bonâ fide* payments made to a bankrupt before the time his bankruptcy appears in the *Gazette*, at any rate where such payments could, but for the bankruptcy, have been enforced at law. Of course a dishonest bankrupt might use the opportunity thus afforded him to defraud his creditors in the interval between the adjudication and the notice in the *Gazette*. This, however, reduces the matter to the old question on which, of two innocent persons, a loss sustained by the fraud of a third should fall, and we fail to see the justice of throwing it upon those who have not, rather than those who have, reposed confidence in the unworthy object.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS ACT, 1866, has already placed more than one metropolitan magistrate in a dilemma, and opinions have been expressed respecting some of its provisions which are far from complimentary to the legislators who have expended their time and trouble for the benefit of vagabond children. The particular section of the Act referred to (29 & 30 Vict. c. 118), which has fallen into disrepute is the 19th, which enacts that a magistrate may, whilst inquiry is being made respecting a school to which a child may be sent, make and sign an order directing the child to be taken to the workhouse of the union or parish and to be detained therein at the cost of that union or parish for a time not exceeding seven days, until he is discharged or sent to school. Now it is obvious that as the object of sending the child to an industrial school is to prevent his going to prison for a crime, so the object of his intermediate detention in the workhouse is to avoid his being contaminated by the influences of the interior of a gaol; and therefore the course prescribed by the recent statutes is very desirable, is well calculated to assist the object in view, and is, upon the whole, less expensive than a remand to prison.

Unfortunately, while the Legislature provided the way of preventing crime, they have failed to provide the means to carry out the system of prevention, and the result arrived at is simply that there is no mode of effectually detaining in a workhouse any children whom a magistrate may choose to order to be detained there for the purposes of this Act.

At the Thames Police Court last week, several children were brought up before the sitting magistrate charged, under the 14th section of the Act referred to, with being "apparently under the age of fourteen years, and being found begging or receiving alms, either actually or under the pretext of selling or offering for sale" some small article, such as lucifers or fuses, and were, after inquiry, sent to Feltham Industrial School for three years; but, during the time inquiries were being made, they had been detained for a few days in the Stepney Union Workhouse. When the children were finally brought before the magistrate to receive their sentence (as we suppose the paternal care of a benevolent Government must be designated), the master of the workhouse, addressing the magistrate, wished to know whether boys sent to the union for temporary detention should be treated as paupers or prisoners. If the former, he could not be responsible for their safe custody, as the yards and exercising grounds were exposed; if the latter, he must lock them up, or take their clothes away and keep them in bed. He should not like to incur a penalty if boys sent to the union for begging made their escape. He only wanted rules for his guidance and to know his responsibilities, and he wished to know how far the board of guardians would be liable if boys escaped, and whether he should be liable to pecuniary penalties if such an event occurred. Mr. Partridge, the sitting magistrate, declined to answer these questions, saying that the guardians and the master of the workhouse must judge for themselves.

A very similar scene occurred, three days afterwards, at the Westminster Police Court, where three boys were brought up, under the same Act, charged with begging. It appeared that, in order to keep these boys safe in the workhouse, the master had kept them in bed the whole time without clothes, and they had, as a matter of necessity, to go naked into an open stone court-yard. The master declared that he had no alternative as he had no other means of detaining the boys than by keeping them without clothes, so that they could not escape. Before he adopted these measures, two boys, remanded from Bow-street, escaped from the house; one of them climbed a wall fifteen feet high, ran along it, and got into the street, and so little assistance did he (the master of the workhouse) get from the public, that when the nurses called from the workhouse window that he had escaped, a woman actually took hold of the boy's hand and helped him to run away. He had since been informed by Mr. Vaughan, the magistrate, that he was liable to an indictment, and that the law should be put in force if another boy escaped.

WE THINK IT RIGHT, in publishing the following (which has obtained so wide a circulation that it ought not to be passed over by us in silence), to add that we have good reason for believing that the report, if not utterly unfounded, is at least premature:—

It would not create surprise if, in the judiciary changes now being effected, the Government should feel called upon to strengthen the judiciary element in the House of Lords. We believe that the Ministry have already been urged in this direction by the legal profession, which holds it of paramount importance that this Supreme Court of Appeal from other courts of justice should be constituted relatively to the high functions which it is its province to discharge. It is well known that by custom Peers who have held high judicial office alone vote in judicial cases; and, without the slightest disparagement of the present law Lords, it seems that an accession of strength would be hailed by the profession as an acquisition. It is maintained that, as the appellate jurisdiction of the Lords extends over cases

brought on writs of error from Courts of Law, or on petition from the Equity Courts, their decision not unfrequently involves immense interests, and such as should be intrusted only to a tribunal of undoubted strength as well as unbiased judgment. The creation of two new legal Peers would fill up the presumed *lacuna* in our Final Court of Appeal; and if the Government become convinced of the essentiality of the change which is urged upon them, there is said to be little doubt who will be honoured by elevation to the House of Lords. The acknowledged ability of Lord Chief Baron Kelly, his sound legal erudition, his 30 years' nearly uninterrupted Parliamentary services, and his official experience as Solicitor-General and Attorney-General under the Peel and Derby administrations, together with the high professional distinction and rare talents of Lord Justice Cairns, at once mark them out as the most probable members, who, by the universal acclamation of the Bench and the Bar, will go to augment the judiciary court in which Lord Westbury is considered now to exercise too absolute a sway.—*Globe*.

THE MODELS and drawings of the New Palace of Justice will be exhibited shortly in a temporary building now being erected in New-square.

MR. LOWNDES, whose interesting paper on the subject of improvements in the Court of Chancery appeared some time ago in this Journal, has lately renewed in the public press the proposal which he submitted last year to the Metropolitan Law Association. He says, in a letter which has appeared in the *Morning Post* :—

I would urge that four more Vice-Chancellors should be appointed, viz., one attached to each of the existing courts, so that one judge could sit in chambers and superintend the working out of the decrees and orders (especially winding-up orders), while the others sat in court. This plan would not disarrange the present very convenient arrangement made by the Queen's counsel of selecting a court in which they practice. I would not propose to increase the number of chief clerks, but attach one to each Vice-Chancellor instead of two, as at present. That it was the intention of the Legislature that the Vice-Chancellors should sit in chambers for the purpose of working out their own decrees is manifest to anyone who reads the Act of Parliament by which the old masters were abolished and chief clerks appointed. This is the 15 & 16 Vict. c. 80 and 86. By the blue book of judicial statistics for last year, it would appear that the amount of money paid into the Court of Chancery in the year ending October 1, 1865, was £18,559,386 10s. 8d., and paid out £17,864,414 2s. 10d.; the greater portion of these large sums of money is really dealt with by these chief clerks in chambers, and the amount received in the shape of fees from suitors was £100,121 1s. 9d. Surely, then, there need not be an outcry at the expense of four new Vice-Chancellors, which would only cost the country £20,000 a-year more. I am satisfied the extra-dispatch, and the much more satisfactory manner in which the business of the Court would be transacted, would lead to an increase of business, and consequently of fees, which would soon more than compensate for the expenditure it would entail.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD that the Bar Mess of the Home Circuit will entertain the Solicitor-General at dinner, on Friday next, at the Albion Tavern.

THE JURY assembled on the inquiry into the death of three children by suffocation at the fire in the Hampstead-road have, to some extent, vindicated the right of the public as against the police, to estimate human life as of more value than property. From the published evidence it appears that the instructions given to the police are insufficient to insure due protection to life. If no lives are lost at a fire, the constable in charge gets twenty shillings, otherwise he receives nothing. As soon as a fire takes place, the policeman on the beat is to take charge of the door and to send for the fire engines, but the fire escape is to find its way to the spot as best it can. In taking charge of burning premises the responsibility rests on the policeman to ascertain that none of the inmates remain in the building; but though the instructions require the police to save life, when a foolish or

willful constable chooses to bar the door, and neither to enter in himself nor permit others who may be desirous of saving life to do so (as happened in the case under inquiry), no sufficient means to insure due obedience to his instructions seem to be provided. The verdict of the jury appears to have been technically, at least, inconsistent with itself; for though they found, in effect, that the children had met with their death through the culpable negligence of the policemen, they added that they did not mean to imply that these policemen ought to be committed on a charge of manslaughter. This is only another instance added to many a previous one, of the unfitness of medical coroners (or other laymen) to deal with the points of law and practice which continually arise. Dr. Lankester ought, on receiving this verdict, to have committed the two constables for trial for manslaughter, as, of course, without any communication with the jury. The question of the effect of the instructions would properly have been raised, in case of conviction, by motion in arrest of judgment, and if no other good purpose had been gained, the proceedings might, at least, have led to their reformation. But of that hope we have probably been deprived by Dr. Lankester.

IT HAS BEEN bruited at Westminster Hall (but we cannot vouch with what truth) that the common law judges approved of the suggestion that an additional judge should be appointed to each of the three courts. It is further rumoured that at the commencement of the session of Parliament the Government will introduce a measure on the subject. An idea prevailed that Mr. Selwyn, Q.C., would be the new Solicitor-General. The *Sunday Gazette* however, assigns that post to Mr. Karslake, Q.C. There is no doubt that soon after the present term several legal changes will take place. It may be mentioned, without giving any credence to the rumour, that it is imagined Lord Justice Turner will resign, and that the Attorney-General, Sir John Rolfe, will be his successor. It may be assumed that before, or by Christmas, there will be several new appointments in the equity and common law courts.

MR. RICHARD GARTH, Q.C., and Mr. W. W. Pocock, of Uplands, have issued addresses to the electors of Guildford, in anticipation of the elevation of the Solicitor-General to the bench.

RAILWAY INSOLVENCY.—II.

The question to what we are indebted for the spectacle of insolvent railway companies having been discussed in our last number, we propose now to redeem in part the promise there given, and to consider the effects of this insolvency upon the shareholders, debenture and bondholders, and general creditors, including in the latter class all creditors otherwise than by debentures or bonds. Whether our theory of the causes of insolvency be correct or not, is, for our immediate purpose, practically immaterial; but what we include in, and mean by, the term "insolvency," must necessarily be determined before we proceed further, and the more so because the repealing clauses of the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, have rendered it vague even when applied to individuals. Corporations, like persons, may be, and frequently are, embarrassed, without notoriously losing credit; and may, and do frequently, defer payment of all but the most urgent claims upon them, without being ranked among those who cannot pay if they would. It is understood in these cases that provision for all claims cannot be made except at a sacrifice, which circumstances do not require, and, relying on this, the more indulgent and less needy creditors are content to wait. There is, however, one class of creditors which a railway company never fails to pay so long as it can, whatever the sacrifice may be, and we cannot be wrong in saying that when those creditors are unpaid it is because payment is impossible. We will, therefore, without attempting a precise definition, take the non-payment

by a railway company of its debenture debt, whether principal or interest, as the test of insolvency.

Assuming, then, that some given railway company, with the usual array of ordinary and preference shareholders, debenture and bondholders, and general creditors, has fulfilled this condition, let us consider the effect on these several classes of persons interested in its property. The effect on the shareholders is simple enough, and may be dismissed in a few words. They are *ex concessis* without dividend, their shares are scarcely marketable, no legal proceedings which they can initiate will protect their property, which is attacked on all sides, and they can do little more than appoint a committee of investigation, and receive and be guided by their disastrous report, accompanied by the assurance that a solid property still remains, and may, notwithstanding all past extravagance, be rendered valuable by the exercise of economy. In due course they will be consulted on applications to Parliament for further borrowing powers and the like, but these do not fall within our immediate purview, and our attention must be devoted rather to the actual effects of insolvency than to the means of removing or allaying them. We may, however, venture to observe that so long as shareholders take no part in the management of companies, so long, that is, as they do not insist on frequent and full explanations, are not inquisitive touching the methods by which capital is raised and spent, and forget their property until it has been wasted, so long will appointments of committees of investigation, with their concomitant evils, recur.

The position of debenture-holders is not so easily disposed of, and presents a far more interesting subject to the legal mind. It may be as well in the outset to remind our readers that the debentures issued by railway companies are materially different from those issued by joint-stock companies not incorporated by special Acts of Parliament. The debentures of the latter companies are of various forms, and their construction and legal accidents depend entirely on the manner in which they are framed, while those issued by the former, necessarily follow the form given by the Companies Clauses Act, 1845, and are governed by the enactments of that statute. A debenture-holder whose principal or interest is overdue, may, of course, bring an action against the company for the amount, but his position as regards such an action, and a judgment against the company so obtained, is for all practical purposes the same as that of the general creditors, whom we are not now considering, and we will therefore assume that he does not take that step. The next alternative open to him is to file a bill in equity on behalf of himself and all other debenture-holders of the same class, praying for an account of the principal moneys and interest due, and for a receiver. It has been doubted whether, having regard to the provisions of the Companies Clauses Act for the appointment of a receiver by two justices, the Court of Chancery has any jurisdiction to make a similar appointment, and there are not wanting dicta in some of the cases to give this doubt a semblance of authority; but so many receivers have been appointed by the Court of Chancery, some at least against the will of the defendant companies, that we may safely treat the jurisdiction as established. It would be strange indeed if it were not so; in other words, if the ordinary and valuable power inherent in the Court of Chancery to protect property, realise securities, and to distribute assets were either found inapplicable to railway companies, or without express words, were taken away by clauses in an Act of Parliament conferring similar, but not the same, jurisdiction on two justices. Besides, this latter jurisdiction can only be exercised under definitely prescribed circumstances, and on the application of a specified number of debenture-holders, and a glance at the Companies Clauses Act will show that the appointment of receivers thereby provided for could not ever practically be put in force, except in the most simple cases, where the mere appointment and nothing more is required. We are not aware that the power given by the

Act to the justices has ever been worked out successfully and in complicated cases, raising questions of priority and the like, it probably will never be tried.

Whether a receiver be appointed or not, the next important question to be decided is—over what property the debentures of a railway company extend. Indeed, the question lies at the root of the whole matter so far as the debenture-holders are concerned, and on the solution of it must depend the still greater question, now become of national importance—How railway companies can hereafter be enabled to borrow the funds required by them for the construction of their works.

If debenture-holders succeed in including in the securities all that which, according to recent arguments in the Court of Chancery, they appear to claim, they will show themselves to be possessed of first-rate securities, on which amounts fully adequate to all the proper wants of railway companies can, without difficulty, be raised; while, on the other hand, if their securities are as limited as railway companies wish to construe them, those companies may henceforth advertise for loans in vain. That our readers may appreciate the importance of this question we must refer them to the form C given in the schedule to the Companies Clauses Act, where they will find what is purported to be assigned to persons taking debentures. Omitting future calls, which are seldom included, the company assign "the Undertaking and all the lands and sums of money arising by virtue of the said Act, the Act referred to being the special Act, which authorises the issue of debentures. The definition of "the Undertaking" will be found in the interpretation clause (a.) of the general Act, and is a curious specimen of legislative logic, the thing to be defined being itself mentioned and included in the definition. The possible meanings of the word are discussed by the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of *Doe d. Myatt v. St. Helen's Railway Company*, 2 Q. B. 364, which negatives the title of a debenture-holder to the land required by the railway company for the railway itself, but, like all other cases bearing on the subject, suggests more questions than it decides. As to what the tolls are there can be no reasonable doubt, but "sums of money arising by virtue of the said Act" is a wider term, and may be held to include far more. We do not propose to offer an opinion on the construction of the debentures, but merely to indicate some of the points on which judicial decision is required. It having been decided by the case just referred to that a debenture holder cannot bring ejectment against the company, as by *Furness v. Caterham Railway Company*, 25 Beas. 614, that he is not entitled either to foreclosure or sale it still remains to be determined what his interest in the soil is, for that he has some interest appears to follow from the unquestioned case of *Legg v. Mathieson*, 2 Giff. 71, where an injunction was granted at the suit of a debenture-holder to restrain an alleged creditor from taking possession of the land bearing the rails and other works. But, besides land so situated, railway companies always have some, and the metropolitan railways necessarily have much, not required for the purposes of their lines, and of which they are bound to dispose as superfluous lands under the Lands Clauses Act. Do the debentures include these lands? Do they also include capital moneys of the company locked up as deposits in the Court of Chancery or moneys, if any there be, invested otherwise than in the railway itself? We may possibly recur to these questions when considering the conflicting claims of debenture and general creditors, but for the present, at least, we leave them unconsidered.

It is time that we should say a word as to bondholders. They, like the holders of debentures, are the creatures of the Companies Clauses Act. Like them, too, they have the advantage of possessing transferrable securities, but they have no statutory right to a receiver, and it is doubtful whether they could claim the appointment

one by the Court of Chancery. The 44th section of the Act gives them a title to be paid "out of the tolls or other property or effects of the company," but leaves it open to question what "other property and effects" may mean. Our readers will find the well-known case of *Russell v. East Anglian Railway Company*, 3 M. & G. 125, instructive on these points, but inasmuch as railway companies generally raise money by means of debentures, and not on bonds, we do not propose further to discuss them. The case of the general creditors more urgently demands our attention, and this we propose to discuss in our next article.

GENERAL JURISPRUDENCE.—No. VIII.

We now turn to the consideration of what have been styled secondary or sanctioning rights. It will be remembered that we began by dividing law into Law relating to things, or the law relating to rights and obligations in general, and Law relating to persons, or the law relating to individuals considered as wearing particular characters. Confining ourselves to the consideration of the law of things, we divided rights into the two great classes of primary and secondary or sanctioning rights; and, confining ourselves again to the consideration of primary rights, we arrived at the sub-division of them into rights *in rem* and rights *in personam*.

Now, it has been said in a former paper that rights are answered by obligations, or, more exactly, that every right implies, or is answered by, an obligation; and this is universally and always true, but the converse of this proposition does not hold. Although all rights imply, or are answered by, obligations, there are some obligations or duties which stand alone and are not correlated with rights, and these obligations are styled *absolute*. It will be remembered that rights are the creatures of positive law, and are conferred upon subjects by the supreme or sovereign power in the state. By the same hand and at the same moment that a right is conferred upon one subject is an obligation imposed upon another or upon all the others. But the supreme or sovereign power may, if it please, and it repeatedly does, impose an obligation upon some class of its subjects, or upon all its subjects, without conferring upon any other subject or subjects any right with which such obligation corresponds—for instance, the obligation to serve on a jury, or as a soldier or sailor; the obligation to register a birth or death; the obligation to forbear or abstain from smuggling, or from distilling ardent spirits, or from coining money; are all of them obligations or duties not corresponding with rights, or, in other words, are absolute obligations.

But there are some of these obligations or duties which are at once relative obligations considered in one light, and absolute obligations considered in another—relative in that they answer to a right residing in a subject; absolute in that the acts, the objects of them, are absolutely forbidden or enjoined by the sovereign power. Murder, for instance, or homicide, is a breach of a relative obligation, or, in other words, is a relative wrong in regard to the person and the relatives of the person whose life is taken, but it is also a breach of an absolute duty, or, in other words, is an absolute wrong in respect of the supreme or sovereign power by whom the taking of human life is absolutely forbidden. And hence we are not surprised to read, in Mr. Addison's Book on Torts, that although on the ground of public policy it is not permitted to the relatives of the murdered man to bring a civil action for damages for the loss of his life until they have prosecuted criminally for the *felony* (that is, for the breach of the absolute obligation); yet it is a mistake to suppose that the civil wrong is merged in the crime, or that the prosecution of the felony takes away the right of redress for the civil injury committed. And what is true of murder is of course equally true of many other wrongs which are also crimes, such as burglary, arson, rape, robbery, and many others.

Scarcely anything has been found more difficult than to determine upon any principle the distinction between a civil injury and an offence or crime. Blackstone tells us that to take away an ox or an ass in the *Iale of Man* was formerly no felony, but only a trespass or civil injury, because of the difficulty in that small territory of concealing or carrying away the thing stolen. In England, on the other hand, the simple breach of the contract of service by a husbandman or an artificer is an offence, because of the difficulty of otherwise obtaining a remedy. It belongs to the science of legislation, but it does not belong to the science of jurisprudence, to determine what acts, omissions, or forbearances, shall be enjoined and insisted upon by the State as absolute duties. "Guided by some principle, or guided by caprice, convenience, or panic, the supreme or sovereign power determines that such and such acts, forbearances, or omissions shall be absolute duties; all that the philosophy of positive law can add is that the breaches of these absolute duties are offences, and that the breaches of absolute duties as such are pursued by the Sovereign or his subordinates, while the breaches of relative duties as such are pursued by the injured person or his representatives."

With this slight notice of crimes and offences, and the relation in which they stand to civil injuries, I pass to the consideration of our secondary or sanctioning rights, and here I ought at once to correct the error into which I fell in my fifth paper, where I confused remedies and these rights together. I believe it will be exact to say that sanctioning rights have remedies for their object, and that the means or legal process by which, for the most part, these remedies are obtained are suits and actions. For instance, the remedy for having your land or house taken away from you is the having it restored to you again, and the means or process by which the remedy is to be legally obtained is an action of ejectment. The remedy for having your agreement for purchase set at nought and disregarded, is the compelling the vendor to carry it into effect, or obtaining compensation for his failing to do so, and the means of obtaining the remedy is by a suit in equity for specific performance, or by an action for damages at common law.

In our English system, and probably in most other systems of law, the processes by which remedies are to be obtained, are so various, the forms of action and suit so technical and artificial, and the tribunals before which different kinds of wrong may or must be brought for trial are so numerous, that there seems to be a complication about this part of our subject which almost forbids the prospect of any very simple method of arrangement. Looking, however, first to the character of the right violated, viz., whether *in rem* or *in personam*, and then to the purpose or object at which the sanctioning right aims, Mr. Austin affords us a classification, under which I believe we shall find that all our remedies may be exhausted.

The most familiar perhaps of all remedies is "damages," or compensation in money for the wrong committed, and the inconvenience and loss sustained; but in "debt," and more remarkably still in "detinue," and we may add also in "replevin" and "ejectment," what we seek to recover is not so much, or not only, compensation, but restitution or restoration of the actual thing or property detained. The secondary, or sanctioning right, therefore, which springs from the violation of a primary right may have for its object either restitution or compensation.

Again, a wrong may be either accomplished and complete, or it may be present and continuing, or it may be threatened and future. A continuing wrong admits of being put a stop to, and a threatened wrong admits of prevention; but a completed wrong admits only of damages or compensation. Hence the secondary or sanctioning right will be different, that is, it will have a different object or purpose, according as the wrong from which it takes its rise is past and accomplished, present and continued, or threatened and future.

Having regard to such considerations as these, we shall see that secondary or sanctioning rights may be distinguished and grouped together into comparatively large classes, and in my next and concluding paper I shall state more in detail the considerations upon which these groupings are to proceed.

EQUITY.

ACQUIESCENCE BY LANDLORD IN EXPENDITURE BY TENANT.

Ramsden v. Dyson, DOM. PROC. 14 W. R. 926.

This celebrated case, sometimes known as the Huddersfield tenant-right case, is important, not only in a legal point of view, as affording an admirable illustration of the rules of law affecting the question in the cause, but also from the magnitude of the interests involved, and the extraordinary circumstances which gave rise to it, which may be fairly described by saying that half a million of money had been laid out on land without any better title than a few entries in a rent book. The ownership of the soil, upon which the greater part of the town of Huddersfield is built, was at issue in the case. This vast property had been dealt with in a manner which, according to the contention of the landlord, was an attempt to introduce a new system of conveyancing, while it amounted, in the view taken by the tenants, to the creation of new copyholds in the present century. The facts were these—The town of Huddersfield stands almost entirely upon land the property of the Ramsden family. The late Sir John Ramsden, in whose time the practice which formed the subject of the suit, arose, lived at a distance from the town, where he was represented by certain subordinate agents. The regular course pursued, whenever any person wished to take land for building purposes, was as follows:—application was made to the local agent, the ground was staked out, and particulars thereof, with the name of the tenant, were entered in the estate books, which were regularly kept like the Court Rolls of a manor. Two courses were then open to the tenant: he might either obtain a lease, in which case of course no question arose; or on the other hand he might hold on at a fixed rent, relying merely on the entry of his name in the estate books, without any further contract or agreement whatsoever. This was sometimes called tenant right; and strange to say, this was the course which appears to have been generally preferred by the inhabitants of Huddersfield, canny Yorkshiremen though they were. Whenever it was desired to sell or mortgage any of these tenements, many of which were of great value, it was effected by a mere entry in the estate books. Sir John himself appears to have taken little share in the management of the property, but it was shown that his local agents were in the habit of urging those who applied to them, to rely on the tenant right, and not to take leases, assuring them that they might depend implicitly on the honour of the Ramsden family, that they would never be disturbed, and that they might have leases whenever they chose. There can be no doubt that it was generally believed at the time that these assurances were authorised by Sir John Ramsden; but it is equally certain that no evidence could be produced to prove that Sir John was even aware that they were made. It appeared that hitherto persons who held "land on the tenant-right tenure had always received leases upon application; but, in the opinion of the House of Lords, the evidence showed that the terms of these leases had been settled by agreement at the time when they were granted, and were not regulated by any ascertained custom, as alleged on the part of the tenants.

Upon this state of things it was contended by the present Sir John Ramsden that the persons in question were, in equity as well as at law, mere tenants at will. He denied that there was any obligation on the part of the Ramsden family to treat them otherwise, and conceived that he acted towards them in an honourable

and considerate manner by offering them leases for 99 years. The tenants on the other hand contended that the understanding upon which they had taken their land and laid out their money was that they were entitled on demand to leases renewable for ever, and that any disturbance of their tenancies amounted to a fraudulent breach of faith against which they had a right to be relieved in equity: and a bill was accordingly filed on their part to try the point.

It does not fall within our province to consider the question in any other than its legal aspect. Thus viewed it cannot be denied that there were several circumstances which bore heavily against the case of the tenants. In the first place it appeared that those who took their land on the tenant-right tenure, paid generally about half the amount of rent demanded from those who had leases, a circumstance difficult to explain upon the theory that both tenures were equally beneficial. Moreover they were themselves in doubt with regard to the precise terms of the leases, to which, on their theory, they were entitled,—a serious difficulty in the way of granting an injunction; while the House of Lords, as before mentioned, was of opinion that the terms were settled in each case by special agreement.

It being the opinion of all the judges, before whom the cause was heard, that no case of contract was satisfactorily established, it remained to be considered whether relief could be given on the ground of fraud; and it was upon this point that the decision ultimately turned.

The law upon this subject depends mainly upon two cases, each of which embodies, as it were, an important principle. *Gregory v. Mighell*, 8 Ves. 328 decides that if a tenant, under an expectation created or encouraged by his landlord, that he shall have a certain interest in land, lays out money upon it, and the landlord, knowing of the expenditure, lies by and allows it to go on, this will amount to a species of fraud, against which relief will be given in equity, either in the shape of a specific interest in the land, if the terms of the contract are precise, or in that of compensation for the money laid out. On the other hand, *Pilling v. Armitage*, 12 Ves. 85, decides that if a tenant lays out money in building, &c., in the hope of an extended term or otherwise, but without the knowledge of the landlord, he has no claim to relief either in law or equity. The question was whether the present case came within the one rule or the other, a point which of course depended upon the evidence. Vice-Chancellor Stuart, in whose court the suit was originally brought, took the tenants' view of the matter, considering that substantial justice was on their side; and decreed accordingly. From this decision the case was taken direct to the House of Lords, when Lord Kingsdown agreed with the court below; but, the majority of the learned Lords present being of a contrary opinion, it was declared that the bill ought to have been dismissed. We subjoin the following passage from the judgment of Lord Chancellor Cranworth as embodying substantially the view taken by the House of Lords:—"If a stranger build knowingly upon my land, there is no principle of equity which prevents me from insisting on having back my land, with all the additional value which the occupier has imprudently added to it. If a tenant of mine does the same thing, he cannot insist on refusing to give up the estate at the end of his term. It was his own folly to build. I have already stated that there was no agreement with the landlord, for any further estate or interest, but if it could have been shown on the part of the respondent that the landlord, believing the tenant to be ignorant of his rights, had purposely advised him to go on, the case might fall within the same principle as a case of fraud. But no such case has been made out to my satisfaction."

Thus ended this celebrated case, much to the advantage of Sir John Ramsden, and equally to the detriment of the townspeople of Huddersfield, a memorable instance of the danger of attempting to dispense with the proper legal forms of conveyancing.

COMMON LAW.

LIABILITY OF CORPORATIONS ACTING GRATUITOUSLY FOR THE PUBLIC, FOR THE ACTS OF THEIR AGENTS.

The Mersey Docks, &c., Trustees v. Gibbs and Others.
The Mersey Docks, &c., Trustees v. Penhallow and Others, DOM. PROC. 14 W. R. 872.

The decision which has lately been given in the House of Lords on these two cases is deserving of some consideration here, as the question involved is one of great practical importance. The material point in issue in these actions was whether the plaintiffs in error were liable for the negligence of their servants acting within the scope of their usual employment, when such negligence caused injury to the property of third parties. It has long been a well settled principle of our law that a master may in many cases be liable to third parties for the wrongful acts of his servants. If a master directly order his servant to do a wrongful act, as for instance to commit a trespass on the land of another, and the servant obeys the direction, the master will be liable to an action at the suit of the person on whose land the trespass has been committed, in just the same way as if the master had done the act himself in his own person. This result necessarily follows from the application of the maxim *qui facit per alium facit per se*. It is obvious that the person who orders a wrongful act to be done, and who is obeyed, is as much the doer of the act as if he had committed it without employing an agent at all. In cases such as these the liability of the master does not in any way depend on the fact that the relation of master and servant subsisted between the principal and the agent at the time at which the wrong was committed. Precisely the same result would follow if a direction to do an illegal act were given to, and obeyed by, one who was a perfect stranger to the person giving the order.

There is, however, a large class of cases in which a master may be held liable for the illegal acts of his servant, although he has not directly authorised them. Indeed, in some cases it has been held that an action can be maintained against a master for a tort committed by his servant, although the master has forbidden the servant to do the act which forms the ground of the action. Such a decision as this is quite in accordance with the rule laid down by the law as applicable to such cases. The rule is that a master is responsible for any damage occasioned by the negligence or carelessness of his servant in the conduct of his master's business. If a master employs a servant to do anything for him, as for instance to drive a carriage, the master is answerable for any misconduct of the servant in driving or managing it, which can fairly be considered to have resulted from the performance of the functions intrusted to him; and especially if he was acting for his master's benefit and not for any purpose of furthering his own interest, or for any motive of his own caprice or inclination. This rule is applied so as to render a master liable even if he had given his servant special instructions not to do the act complained of.

Such are the usual rules of law in such cases, but certain exceptions were by some decided cases and by some *dicta* of judges apparently engrafted upon this rule. It was said that the rule applied no doubt in general to all individuals, and to all corporations who were carrying on any undertaking for the sake of profit to themselves; but that such a rule of law could have no force either against individuals or corporations who were acting gratuitously for the public (as in the case of commissioners and others who were carrying out public purposes, and who derived no personal benefit at all from what they did in executing such offices), where they had been guilty of no personal negligence whatever. It was not denied that such individuals or corporations would be liable as in ordinary cases if they were guilty of personal default or negligence; as, if they executed the

duties of their office in person, and in so doing acted negligently, or if they carelessly appointed improper servants to perform such duties. It was also admitted of course that if commissioners or others in a like situation directed the doing of an unlawful act, then they would be subject to precisely the same rules as those which are applicable to private individuals. If however a person or corporation acts without reward for the public in some office, and the duties of that office must be executed by means of servants, (as is most frequently the case), and due care has been taken to appoint proper servants, and to supply them with all that is requisite for their work, it was forcibly argued that no liability would attach to such persons or corporations for the wrongful acts of their servants, for which they were in no way to blame. Before the decision of the cases on which we are commenting, some doubt was felt as to what was the true state of the law on this point. This doubt has been, however, to a great extent, if not entirely, set at rest. The facts of these two cases were not precisely similar, nor did they come before the House of Lords in just the same way, but the question in each of them was practically whether the Mersey Docks, &c. Trustees, being a corporate body who have the management of certain Docks at Liverpool under the authority of various Statutes, and who receive no personal profit whatever from the management of such docks, could be held responsible for the negligence of their servants, from which the plaintiffs in these actions had suffered damage.

The plaintiffs sued the defendants in separate actions to recover damages for injuries done to their vessels through the negligence of the servants of the defendants. Some questions were raised in the argument as to the effect of the different statutes under which the defendants acted, but the material point in dispute was simply whether the defendants were, under the above circumstances, liable for the injuries caused by the carelessness of their servants. There had not been any personal negligence on the part of the defendants. The House of Lords decided that the defendants were liable; all the authorities on the subject were very fully examined and commented upon in the opinion given by the Judges (who were present during the argument) to the House. Blackburn, J., who delivered the opinion of the judges, commenced by pointing out that the funds in the defendants hands as trustees might be appropriated to the payment of any damages which the trustees might have to pay in actions such as these. He then examined the cases on the subject—commenting on those which appeared in favour of the Trustees, and finally pronounced the opinion of the Judges to be that the plaintiffs below were entitled to recover the compensation they sought. It is to be remarked that one of the grounds of this decision appears to have been that in these actions the trustees would not be personally liable, and that there was a sufficient fund out of which the damages could be paid; nothing could be more desirable than that in cases similar to these, the law should be as decided by the House of Lords. Corporations such as the Mersey Docks, &c. Trustees, although acting without reward to themselves, are yet, as was well pointed out in the judgment of Mellor, J., in *Coe v. Wise*, 4 B. & S. 440; 12 W. R. 1036, in their very nature substitutions on a large scale for individual enterprise; and it seems only reasonable that the liability of corporations thus substituted for individuals should, to the extent of their corporate funds, be co-extensive with that imposed by the general law on the owners of similar works. Of course, if the Legislature by express enactment, or by necessary intendment, provides that corporations such as we are speaking of should not be liable for the acts of their servants, then the ordinary rules of law give way to such legislative interposition. In the absence of any enactment of that sort, the usual rules of law will be applied to cases like the present.

What however would be the effect of this decision on a case where a person acts gratuitously for the public, and has no funds out of which he could pay any damages? Black-

burn, J., in his elaborate judgment, does not decide this question, nor do any of the members of the House of Lords who took part in the decision of these cases. It would probably be difficult to find a case where there would be no fund applicable for such a purpose, but if such a case should arise we would venture to express an opinion that there an exception to the usual rule would be acknowledged, and such a person would be held not liable for the wrongful acts of a servant properly appointed. All the arguments which were formerly urged in all cases of persons acting without reward for the public would apply with full force to a case like this; and are not in any way substantially weakened by the decisions which we are now considering. There is nothing in the present cases opposed to such a view, although neither the Judges nor the House expressed any opinion on this point; on the contrary, indeed, Blackburn, J., in delivering the opinion of the judges, expressly says that if the Legislature had, in the Acts regulating the management of the Liverpool Docks, enacted that none of the revenues of the trustees should be applied to the purpose of discharging liabilities incurred in consequence of the trustees acting as proprietors of the docks, it would go far to prove that the legislature intended to show that they should not be so liable. It would no doubt have been more satisfactory if this point had been expressly dealt with, but at all events these two cases are well deserving of consideration on account of the point actually decided, which is of great practical importance and one which is likely often to recur.

REVIEWS.

An Essay on the Platonic Idea. By THOMAS MAGUIRE, A.M., of Trinity College, Dublin, and of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-Law. London: Longman & Co.

Metaphysics constitute the most interesting department of human thought. Law can, perhaps, at best, be considered merely a superior sort of art or trade; and it is the opinion of many well competent to pronounce on the point, that a lawyer, to be a master of his profession, should be essentially a tradesman, and eschew all ambitious rambles into the higher regions of literature. "What connexion has the learning of contingent remainders or contributory negligence with the principles of the sublime or beautiful, or with any known school of philosophy?" In what respect, then, can any proficiency in legal studies promote the general advancement of learning, except that the perfection of any art tends to whet the taste for every other, and to lead to a similar degree of progress in all.

On the contrary, the law has been described by Macaulay as the charnel-house of genius. Special conveyancing and pleading, he says in effect, will soon turn the blush of youth into the wrinkles of age, and commute the poet or philosopher into a dull routine matter-of-fact statistician, who can rarely, if ever, bestow a thought upon Whately or Mill, or flatter himself, as was his wont during scholastic leisure hours, in thinking that he had solved the origin of evil. If Macaulay be right, we have before us another candidate for the honour of sepulchre. In this little work before us there is an amount of condensed learning, varied speculation, and elaborate rhetoric, that would do honour to Grote or Gladstone. Yet in a few years the author, if he grows into large practice, may read this work with almost as great a sense of novelty as Moore experienced during the last years of his life, when, after hearing one of his own charming melodies sung, he tenderly inquired who was its author.

Mr. Maguire seems destined to rank in the very highest class of ethical metaphysicians, if he develops the taste and tendencies of which this treatise affords excellent evidence. He does not shrink the difficulties incidental to disquisitions on the transcendental ethics of Plato, but belabours the huge giants around him in every direction until he arranges them in some order, if not repose. Our author, having thus entered on so extensive a field, is, we think, unnecessarily timid and fretful as to his own powers. It is not "folly and presumption to bring out what professed to be an original view of Plato side by side with Mr. Grote's" (Preface vii.), especially as the writer has brought to the task an extent of research and collection which could hardly be surpassed.

His object is thus stated:—"The points which the writer seeks to prove are two: the first is that the idea and Platonism are identical. . . . The second is that Plato rejects the existence of matter as an objective *tertium quid*, between the psychic principle and the idea" (Preface vi.). The author had entered far upon the progress of his work before he read Mr. Grote's treatise. He did not, however, find any reason in that elaborate compilation to change his views. "The text has accordingly been left unaltered," though it was "the splendid chapter on Socrates in the History of Greece, to which the writer owes his first conviction that mental science was not mere verbiage" (Preface vii.).

Mental science is not mere verbiage. There is a difference between nominalists and realists, sensualists and rationalists, and the other varieties of the intermediate schools; and this difference is capable of being estimated, appreciated, and discussed, if not decided. Mental science has thus peculiar charms not shared in by mathematics and other branches of learning. Any progress made in metaphysics seems, as it were, to be imparted to the mind itself; we thereby appear to acquire new powers and faculties, which would seem even to be as durable as the soul's immortality, and thus like the good works of a virtuous life, to adapt us to still more exalted modes of future happiness. An additional merit of metaphysical studies is that, like the scholastic philosophy, they hold out hopes of bridging the passage between fact and reason, and even of supplying a test (at which Locke appears to have aimed), for distinguishing between articles of faith "above reason" and "contrary to reason." That these premises have been in no degree fulfilled, after two thousand years of unremitting cultivation both of Greek theories and new varieties thereof, as well as of original systems (so far as originality was practicable), tends to cast some doubt upon the possibility of the realisation of such ambitious schemes. Nevertheless, all the charms of these hopes are still attached to metaphysical studies, and anyone who can produce a good book respecting any system either of ancient or modern metaphysics will be sure to find numerous readers, and no little favour both here and abroad.

We wished to make some extracts from Mr. Maguire's work, but our limited space prevents us. Besides, it is such a net-work of skillfully adjusted composition, that meagre extracts would be no sample of the powers of the author. We wish him every success, and bid him be of good cheer, for, besides extensive reading (which is common to many) he brings to the work rare taste, discernment, and genius, which are common to few.

The Lawyers' Companion, Diary, and London and Provincial Law Directory for 1867; containing Scales of Costs, Legal Time Tables, an abstract of the most important Acts of the session of 1866; Members and Officers of the Houses of Lords and Commons, &c., &c. Edited by FREDERICK LAWRENCE, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Twenty-first annual issue. Stevens & Sons, Lincoln's-inn. 1867.

If an annual publication which has arrived at its twenty-first issue may not properly be said to have "attained its majority," we may fairly say of this twenty-first issue of the "Lawyers' Companion and Diary" that it deserves to take its place among the most important of annual books of this description. Not only have we here a large amount of information compacted into a space easily available for reference, but that information is of proved utility, being such as any professional man would require to have continually at his elbow. Were we to attempt even a general summary of its contents space would fail us; but to those of our readers who have known it in previous years we may say that it contains the same items of information as did the issue of 1866, with some slight additions; and to those who have never seen the work we can recommend an inspection. The notes of recent cases affecting attorneys and solicitors are brought down to the most recent decisions of this year, and we find also an abstract, as heretofore, of the principal Acts of the last session of Parliament, being, in fact, almost a verbatim reprint of the greater part of them. The "London and Provincial Law Directory" is compiled with the care which has usually been displayed in this portion of the book, and contains the most recent alterations up to the time of going to press. A list of the officers and offices of all the Courts, together with the hours of attendance, makes this book a complete work of reference, and one which would be serviceable to every professional man.

COURTS.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

(Before the LORD CHANCELLOR.)

Nov. 20.—*Short v. Roberts*.—Mr. Collins, Q.C., made an *ex parte* application that this matter might be in his Lordship's paper on Thursday; stating that his Honour Vice-Chancellor Stuart had declined to entertain the question because of an informality in the order of the 6th of October, 1866.

LORD CHELMSFORD, C.—Is that the order which is signed by the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and one of the Vice-Chancellors?

Mr. Collins.—Yes.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—I may tell you that I intend to obviate all objection to that order by getting it signed by a third judge. There is very great doubt whether the order is not good as it stands; that is to say, whether the Lord Chancellor has not full power to issue it, independent of the Statute. I do not think it is an objection that I should give the slightest encouragement to, or assist in any way.

Mr. Collins.—I contend that the order is perfectly valid.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—Probably I may be of the same opinion; but I do not express any. But I think the best way to cure the objection is that which I have mentioned. The matter may be mentioned on Thursday.

Nov. 22.—Mr. Collins now brought the matter before the Lord Chancellor by motion, and also asked that the cause might be transferred to Vice-Chancellor Kindersley. Before the Vice-Chancellor he had been met by the objection (which had taken him by surprise) that the Order of October 6th, 1866, was invalid, as having been made by the Lord Chancellor with the advice and assistance of two judges only, whereas the Chancery Amendment Act (15 & 16 Vict. c. 86, ss. 63, 64), required these orders to be made by the Lord Chancellor, with the advice and assistance of the Master of the Rolls, the Lords Justices, and the Vice-Chancellors, or any three of them. He submitted—First, that the Lord Chancellor had power, *ex officio*, to make these orders; and, secondly, that if a statutory power were necessary it had been conferred. On the first point he referred to Beames' Orders in Chancery, Preface, and the observations of Lord Lyndhurst respecting the Orders of April 3, 1828, reported in 2 Russ. App. 4. As to the second point, he contended that 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 94, ss. 22, 23, conferred ample authority for the making of the order as it had been made.

Mr. A. Smith.—When that statute was enacted, there was only one Vice-Chancellor.

The LORD CHANCELLOR observed that the present question was entirely on the 15 & 16 Vict. c. 86. Motions for decree, to which alone this general order applied, were first instituted by that statute. The authority to make these orders was entirely a statutable one.

Mr. Collins, his Lordship having expressed this opinion, would not press that matter further. He asked, however, that the cause might be transferred to Vice-Chancellor Kindersley's court.

Mr. A. Smith, *contra*, opposed this, and asked for his costs of this application.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—This discussion has arisen in consequence of the mistake in the making of the order. The order is invalid. This application having arisen out of a mistake, I shall reserve all costs to the hearing, and say nothing about transferring the cause.

(Before the MASTER OF THE ROLLS.)

Nov. 18.—On Saturday last Lord Romilly had an application made to him which, as matter of practice, is deserving of having publicity given to it. Mr. Bickley Roberts appeared upon a petition, in which an affidavit had been sworn upon a sheet of paper larger than the ordinary size. Objection to filing it had been raised in the offices, and it was said that an order of the judge was necessary to have the affidavit filed. Mr. Jessel, as *amicus curiæ*, informed his Lordship that he had made orders of the kind now asked, but it had been only in special cases, where the affidavits had come from Australia, and distant parts of the world.

His Lordship directed the affidavit to be returned to the provinces, whence it had come, there to be sworn, because, he said, great inconvenience would arise in filing documents irregular in size. It should, therefore, be well understood that affidavits should be sworn upon the authorized sheets of paper, otherwise they will not be allowed to be filed.

(Before Vice-Chancellor Woon).

Nov. 17.—*Re the Inns of Court Hotel Company*.—Mr. E. K. Karlake appeared upon the petition to wind-up this company, which, although the petitioner was for a compulsory winding-up, it was now wished should be voluntarily wound-up under the supervision of this Court. The company was established with a nominal capital of £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each, and this petition was by creditors for £1,400 for goods. The company were unable to carry on business, by reason of the large sums paid for compensation, &c., and everyone agreed that it must be wound-up. A resolution had been passed at the meeting held on the 10th November to wind-up voluntarily under the supervision of this Court, and Messrs. Nichol & Newby were proposed as liquidators. The simple contract creditors present amounted to £10,510 in value, 50 debenture-holders for £20,510, and 118 shareholders for £23,010. In the Mediterranean Bank his Honour had ordered a compulsory winding-up; but, on appeal, the Lord Chancellor ordered a voluntary one, and said he knew that his Honour's opinion was in favour of the voluntary order.

Mr. Giffard, Q.C., and Mr. Cottrell appeared on another like petition, which they stated had been first presented, and they objected to the other petitioners having their costs.

Mr. Higgins, for certain shareholders, said that under the 147th section of the Act no sufficient notice of the resolution had been given, and the order could not be made. He referred to the *Stearic Acid Company*, 11 W. R. 980.

Mr. Archibald Smith, for simple contract creditors, asked that the petition might stand over.

Mr. Rowcliffe, for the company, submitted that the resolution was duly passed.

Mr. Karlake was heard in reply.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR said that there was only at present *prima facie* evidence of the formality of the resolution, and therefore he could not make the order, and so far the petition must stand until Tuesday for formal evidence, and when that was obtained he would make an order for a voluntary winding-up under the supervision of this Court. He would now dispose of the main question. He had no hesitation in saying, knowing what he did of windings-up, that he could not conceive anything so beneficial for shareholders and creditors as a voluntary winding-up under the supervision of the Court, unless there was some strong reason to the contrary. The parties had at all times the opportunity of investigating all matters in the proceedings, and must know their own interests much better than the Court could, which was indeed quite incompetent to deal with such cases as sending a telegram to India on a question involving a sum of £200,000, &c. In every case the management should be left to their own discretion to be exercised in their own way. If there was a case of fraud that would be different. One order would be made on all the petitions, supposing that on Tuesday the evidence of the formality of the resolution was sufficient.

Nov. 20.—The Vice-Chancellor to day made an order for winding-up under the supervision of the Court. The appointment of liquidators to be settled in chambers.

Re Barnard's Banking Co.—An application was made to the Chief Clerk to take out a summons to vary the list by removing a name from it.

It was opposed, on behalf of the official liquidators, on the ground that these applications were all of them similar to Mr. Emanuel's, and were supported by the same kind of affidavit. Moreover, they were impeding the liquidators in the realisation of the assets.

The CHIEF CLERK said he should refuse the application; but adjourned the matter till Friday, for the applicant, if he could, to show why he had not applied earlier.

Sharpe & Co. for applicant.

Freshfield & Co. for liquidator.

Re Birmingham Banking Co.—The CHIEF CLERK ordered the bill of costs of Messrs. Corser & Walker, who had formerly been the solicitors of the bank, to be paid without taxation. It appeared that Messrs. Corser & Walker, at the time of the winding-up order, had deeds in their possession upon which they were entitled to a lien, but, in order to facilitate sales of property, they parted with them without prejudice to such lien, and under these circumstances payment without taxation was ordered.

Bendone & Tucker for Corser & Walker.

Dale & Stretton for liquidators.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Nov. 20.—*Palmer v. Kingston, P. O. of the National and Provincial Bank of England.*—This was an action by assignees of a bankrupt to recover a sum of £200 which he had in the bank at the time of his bankruptcy, and which they had paid to him a few days after the bankruptcy, —*bona fide* and without knowledge of the bankruptcy, it not having been gazetted at the time. In the present case the petition was filed and the adjudication took place on the 3rd; and the bankrupt, on the 8th—within seven days, and before the bankruptcy was gazetted—wrote a check, which was presented on that day, and, of course, the bankers being in complete ignorance of the bankruptcy, was at once paid. The assignees now claimed to recover the money under the Bankruptcy Act.

Mr. Prentice, who (with Mr. Murphy) appeared for the plaintiffs, the assignees, declared the case to be so plain that he did not know what he had to argue.

Mr. Manisty, Q.C., who was on the other side, acknowledged that he was in a similar position, but he had adverted to the extreme hardship on his clients, the bankers, owing to the fact that the bankruptcy had not been gazetted. It was really a very hard case, though, unhappily, it was too clear against his clients.

Mr. Prentice admitted the hardship of the case and the honesty of the bankers, but declared that the assignees had gazetted the bankruptcy as soon as they could.

The COURT said the case was clear, and they could only give judgment for the plaintiff.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Nov. 20.—The greater number of the cases in the list for this morning were struck out before twenty minutes past 10 o'clock, owing to the absence of counsel and attorneys.

His LORDSHIP said that attorneys were paid for attending the Court on behalf of their clients, and if they neglected their duty, he trusted that actions would be brought against them for negligence.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

(Before Mr. Commissioner GOULBURN.)

Nov. 21.—*In re Moss.*—An unopposed order of discharge was granted to Mr. Edward Moss, who was a solicitor, having offices at 23, Moorgate-street. Debts and liabilities, £10,542; against assets, £2,072, subject to realization; and property in reversion, £50.

Mr. Lawrence appeared for the assignees, and Mr. Reed for the bankrupt.

MASTER OF THE ROLLS' CHAMBERS.

Nov. 21.—*Dendy v. Cury.*—A point of practice was raised in this case. An account is being taken at chambers. The plaintiffs file their affidavits in chief without any cross-examination by the defendants. The defendants file their affidavits in answer; and plaintiffs have not filed theirs in reply, but they seek to cross-examine defendants' witnesses. Defendants contend that the cross-examination by the plaintiffs of the defendants' witnesses should first take place, by analogy to the practice which prevails on motion for decree. For this proposition *Marchioness of Londonderry v. Bramwell*, 3 K. & J. 162, was relied upon, especially the following passage:—"Examination and cross-examination upon affidavits may take place at once; and all evidence so taken is to be in the presence of the parties, their solicitors and agents. Secrecy by this being put an end to, one mode of taking evidence provided by the statute and orders is, that when both parties wish to proceed upon evidence by affidavit, their affidavits are to be filed by a given day, and they are allowed to postpone filing them until that day. Clearly, therefore, it was not intended that one side should cross-examine the witnesses of the other before they filed their own affidavits."

The CHIEF CLERK said it was perfectly clear he had no power to limit the time within which affidavits should be filed; and if any were filed after that time he was bound to read them, so that it would be imposing a term which would be futile if he acceded to the objection.

Field & Co. for plaintiff.

R. & W. B. Smith for defendant.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

Nov 19.—Thomas Raven pleaded guilty to indictments charging him with stealing various sums of money, the

moneys of Louis Charles Lumley and another, his masters. Mr. M. Williams, for the defence, made a statement in mitigation.

Mr. F. H. Lewis, for the prosecution, stated that the four indictments to which the prisoner had pleaded guilty represented four distinct classes of frauds—one or two of which were more frauds upon the revenue than upon the prosecutors. For instance, for the purpose of taxing costs, where the debt was below £20, it was necessary to procure a judge's fiat, for which two shillings would be paid, represented by an adhesive stamp. The prisoner had substituted a writ, upon the back of which was the stamp, and which was not the writ in the action, and placed the false writ before the master, who, having no cause for suspicion, taxed the costs upon the faith of it.

The RECORDER asked if there were no means of discovering by the stamp whether it had been used or not?

Mr. Temple, one of the Masters of the Exchequer, who was in attendance as a witness, stated that there were no means of discovering that the stamp had been used, except by referring to the front of the writ.

The RECORDER said, probably this case would call the attention of the authorities to the matter.

Mr. F. H. Lewis, in continuation, said that the prosecutors desired to recommend the prisoner to mercy on account of the respectability of his family, and his long service in a former employment.

The RECORDER said that, except for the recommendation of the prosecutors, he should have imposed a very heavy sentence. As it was, the case could not be passed over lightly, and he sentenced the prisoner to twelve months' imprisonment.

LAMBETH POLICE COURT.

Nov. 17.—Mr. Alfred Butler, solicitor, appeared to answer to a summons charging him with assaulting Mr. David Hall, a professor of music and singing.

Mr. Robinson attended for the defence.

The complainant, a little man, sixty-three years of age said that on Friday, the 2nd inst., while sitting in his study, he heard a loud knocking at his front door, and in a few minutes Mr. Butler, the defendant, made his appearance, and, addressing him, asked if his name was Hall. He replied in the affirmative, and the defendant then called him an old fool and scoundrel, and asked what he meant by insulting and annoying his sisters. He then laid hold of him, forced him into his parlour, shook him about for several minutes, tore his coat, and told him that if he did not sign a paper which he should dictate he should lock him up in a lunatic asylum. He signed the paper dictated, but he did so wholly in consideration for his daughter. In cross-examination he admitted that though his wife had only been dead eight months he had been the ardent admirer of one of the sisters of Mr. Butler, and had written several letters to her, not one of which she ever answered.

Mr. Robinson would not deny that there had been an assault, but it had been committed under strong extenuating circumstances. For three years Miss Butler and her sister had been subjected to the greatest possible annoyance by the complainant. They concealed the matter from their brother until the complainant commenced to write threatening letters and to menace the ladies when coming out of church. Mr. Butler, disgusted that his sisters should have been so annoyed, took the law into his own hands, and he felt quite satisfied his worship would make allowances for the strong provocation.

In answer to a question from Mr. Norton the complainant said he did not wish to carry the matter further, and the magistrate then said he considered the justice of the case would be met by Mr. Butler paying a penalty of one shilling, and putting something into the poor-box. He then dismissed the summons.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

EXAMINATION OF ARTICLED CLERKS.

Sir,—A subject has been opened in the columns of a contemporary which I was glad to see, though I should have expected it to have been first mooted in the *Solicitors' Journal*. That instances have occurred in which some candidates have been excused the preliminary examination is, I believe, a fact which has been pretty openly discussed lately, and adverse remarks passed upon in no measured terms.

Whether a fact or no, it has been talked of as such, and should be at once denied if not so. The Law Society gets some of the odium attached to such transactions, and I think it is a great defect in the constitution of that society that a matter like this should occur, and that it cannot be inquired into without the aid of the public press. Who is responsible? Members of the society, or only the council, or neither? On so sleepy a body as the members, in their capacity as members, responsibility would not weigh very heavily. I trust that some satisfactory explanation will be given, as the subject has been boiling up for some time past.

I wish to take this opportunity of asking why the council should be composed of members who seldom or never use the society's building? Why not have a certain number of those who really use the place intrusted with a voice in its management? What do the elder members know of the wants of the younger members? If I am incorrect in stating that none or very few of the Council use the society's hall, I shall feel glad of correction.

As I am only exercising a privilege which is the undoubted right of an Englishman, I shall subscribe myself

A GROWLER.

RAILWAY PURCHASES.

Sir,—You will oblige by inserting the following queries:—

1. Suppose a railway company, under its compulsory powers, gives notice to the owner of land that it requires some portion of his land, but no further steps are taken, can the landowner enforce specific performance?

2. If a lease be made to A., with an option to purchase within seven years for a fixed sum, and a railway company purchase for a larger sum under their compulsory powers before the time limited for the exercise of option arrives, what is the right of the lessee to whom this option is given? L. M.

LORD JUSTICE KNIGHT-BRUCE.

Sir,—All the notices which I have hitherto seen of the late Lord Justice Knight-Bruce are more or less inaccurate as regards the early part of his legal career.

In your obituary in your number of the 17th inst. you mention that he was "originally intended for a solicitor, and, accordingly, was articulated to the then well-known firm of Knight & Co., whose senior partner was a relative of his own."

Having myself entered the office in which he served his time only two or three years after he left, I am enabled to state that he was articulated to the late Mr. Bigoe Charles Williams, then of Lincoln's-inn-fields, and to whom he was not related.

On my first becoming acquainted with him, in 1815, he was practising as a conveyancer under the Bar, when called to the Bar he attached himself to the Court of Chancery, and, till his business increased in that court, went the South Wales Circuit.

As an instance of his extraordinary memory, I have frequently heard one of his contemporaries in the office mention that he has known him repeat a chapter of Blackstone's Commentaries by heart. J. E. W.

LLOYD'S BONDS.

Manchester and Milford Railway Company,
5, Cannon-row, Westminster, S.W.

Sir,—The directors of this company have only just had their attention drawn to a paragraph in your paper of the 10th, in which it is intimated that a considerable number of Lloyd's Bonds have been issued by this company.

I am requested to state that, so far from that being the case, there is not a single Lloyd's Bond of this company in existence for any amount whatever.

Please give this contradiction insertion in your Journal, as the statement published by you, although so contrary to truth, may possibly be believed in some quarters to the prejudice of the company. J. BUTLER, Secretary.

[The observation referred to was not intended to express any opinion upon the financial state of the company, and merely referred to the fact that one of the leading cases on Lloyd's Bonds is *Chambers v. Manchester and Milford Railway Company*, 12 W.R. 980.—Ed. S.J.]

APPOINTMENTS.

WILLIAM ARTHUR WILLOUGHBY, of Wandsworth, Surrey, Gentleman, to be a London Commissioner to Administer Oaths in the High Court of Chancery.

WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, Leader of the Middlesex Sessions, to be one of the Police Magistrates for the district of Marylebone, vice Edward Yardley, Esq., deceased. Mr. Cooper was called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's-inn, in Trinity Term, 1831. He held the appointments of Revising Barrister for Bedfordshire, and standing Criminal Counsel to the Treasury.

IRELAND.

ADDRESS TO THE LATE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE LEFROY.

On Tuesday a deputation from the Council of the Incorporated Law Society of Ireland, waited upon the Right Honourable Thomas Lefroy, late Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, for the purpose of presenting him with an address, of which the following is a copy:—

"TO THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS LEFROY, LATE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF IRELAND.

"Sir,—On behalf of the attorneys and solicitors of Ireland, we desire to offer you the expression of our deep respect and esteem upon the occasion of your retirement from the high office which you have long filled with such ability and dignity. It is with much pleasure that we bear our testimony to the profound learning, deep sagacity, and unwavering patience which has ever marked your judicial character; and although we feel that your lengthened public service forms ample reason for retirement from the onerous duties of the bench, we are sensible that by that event it had lost one of its brightest ornaments, in whose hands justice was administered, not only with power and impartiality, but also with that dignity which should ever accompany such administration, and which secures for it reverence and honour. We desire particularly to refer to the support you have uniformly afforded us in endeavouring to uphold the character and social status of our profession, for which we tender our grateful acknowledgment. Trusting that the remaining years of a life so honourably and profitably spent may be passed in happiness and peace, We remain, Sir, on behalf of the Council, your faithful servants,

"RICHARD J. T. O'KEEFE, President.

"JOHN H. GODDARD, Secretary.

"Solicitors' Hall, Four Courts, Dublin,

"20th November, 1866."

The late Lord Chief Justice read and handed to the President a reply (written by himself, to be preserved as a record by the society), of which the following is a copy:—

"Leeson-street, November 20, 1866.

"Gentlemen,—I find it difficult adequately to express the gratification I feel in receiving the address you have presented to me on behalf of the attorneys and solicitors of Ireland. Such testimony, not only of approbation, but, as you have kindly said, of respect and esteem, founded upon the discharge of those public duties of which, for more than a quarter of a century, the members of your body have necessarily been constant and watchful observers, may well be regarded as a source of honourable pride and pleasure; and I beg to assure you I shall always so esteem it. Your address refers to a subject which has long engaged my anxious attention, and though now withdrawn from the sphere of duty in which I could effectively assist the praiseworthy efforts of the law society to uphold the character and social status of that important branch of the legal profession to which you belong, yet I shall not cease to feel a deep interest in the subject. My long experience in the administration of justice has strengthened my early convictions as to the evil of the practice which now prevails, of allowing men to take upon them the duties of your profession who have neither the education nor the intelligence necessary for the purpose—a practice which is opposed to the well and wisely established rule in England, and which deprives the suitors of the security they ought to have in being represented by those who have been admitted as members of your profession, and who, as officers of the Court, are subject to its control. Its seems to me that the interests not only of your

profession, but of society at large, require the abolition of such a practice; and, if a remedy cannot otherwise be provided for the evil, I trust the aid of the Legislature may be obtained for the purpose.—I remain, gentlemen, yours very faithfully and obliged,

"THOMAS LEFROY."

The members of the deputation, after the presentation of the address, were hospitably entertained at luncheon.

COLONIAL TRIBUNALS & JURISPRUDENCE.

NEW ZEALAND.

REGULATIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT FOR THE EXAMINATION OF LAW PRACTITIONERS.

Regule Generales.—Touching the examination and proof of qualification of candidates for admission as barristers and solicitors of the Supreme Court.

I. RULES APPLICABLE GENERALLY.

(a) *The Examiners.*

Rule 1.—Each judge to whom a separate judicial district has been assigned shall act as examiner of all candidates for admission as barristers or solicitors applying within his district for admission, and may associate with himself for that purpose any one law practitioner and any one literate person, or either of such persons, if he shall think fit so to do, but such judge shall himself decide upon the competency of every such candidate.

Provided that in case of the illness of such judge, or in his absence from his judicial district, any other judge of the court may act as such examiner within such district.

Provided also, that the examining judge may defer his decision respecting the admission of any candidate till he has consulted one or more of the other judges respecting the same.

(b) *Time, Place, and Notice of Examination.*

Rule 2.—The judge in each judicial district shall give (6) six months' notice, in such way as he shall think most convenient, of the times and places at which he will be prepared to examine candidates, and twelve months' notice of the subjects and books on which such candidates will be examined.

Provided that such examination shall be held not less often than twice a-year at the place where such judge usually resides, and not less often than once a-year in each circuit town within his district.

Rule 3.—Every candidate for admission shall give notice to the registrar of the court at the place where he intends to apply for admission at least two months before the time appointed for an examination, of his desire to be examined, and shall at the same time pay the proper fee in respect of such examination.

(c) *Mode and Character of Examination generally.*

Rule 4.—The examinations shall be conducted both *visd voce* and by written questions and answers, and shall be sufficiently comprehensive to enable candidates to show a much more extensive and precise acquaintance with the various subjects, or some of them, than will be deemed indispensable merely to ensure admission.

N.B.—A greater amount of proficiency will be expected of candidates for admission as barristers than from those who apply for admission as solicitors.

The age of candidates for admission must appear on affidavit.

Rule 5.—The examining judge may make such inquiries into and require such evidence of the character of candidates as he may think fit.

Rule 6.—The judge of each district may make such rules respecting the mode of examination before him as he may think fit, the same not being inconsistent with these rules.

(d) *Examinations before Rule 2 has come into force.*

Rule 7.—Any candidate entitled to apply to be examined, and who shall be desirous of being examined and admitted before the expiration of twelve months after the examining judge has given notices under rule 2 as above, may apply to such judge for leave to be examined, and such judge may appoint such time and place for the examination of such candidate as he may think fit, and may conduct the examination of such candidate in the matters in respect of which he is liable to be examined, in such manner as he may think fit.

II. EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION AS A BARRISTER.

(a) *Barrister or Advocate previously admitted elsewhere.*

Rule 8.—A barrister or advocate previously admitted in

Great Britain or Ireland, Australian Colonies or Tasmania, must produce to the examining judge his admission, or some certificate or other document duly verified proving his admission, and make an affidavit that he is the person named therein and was admitted as therein stated.

Rule 9.—Every such barrister or advocate as last aforesaid shall be examined in the law of New Zealand so far as the same differs from the law of England, and such examination shall comprise the imperial Acts affecting colonies in general and New Zealand in particular, and the provisions of the ordinances and Acts of the Legislature of the colony, and their effect in modifying and altering the law of England as applicable to the colony.

(b) *Candidates for Admission as Barristers not previously admitted elsewhere.*

Rule 10.—Every candidate for admission as a barrister who has taken a degree in arts or law from any university or other body in Great Britain or Ireland, Australia or Tasmania, having power to grant such degree, shall produce his diploma, or some duly authenticated certificate, or other documentary evidence of his having taken such degree, with an affidavit verifying the same, and proving his identity with the person mentioned in such document; and thereupon such candidate shall be examined only in law, as provided in rule 12, and not in general knowledge.

Rule 11.—Every candidate for admission as a barrister who has not been admitted elsewhere shall produce to the examining judge an affidavit made by a barrister on the roll of the court as such (or who during the time hereinafter specified was on the roll of the court as such), or an affidavit by the candidate accounting for the absence of such affidavit, from which it shall appear that such candidate was *bond fide* exclusively engaged in the study of law, as a pupil of such barrister, for three years at least before his application to be admitted.

Rule 12.—The examination in law of every such candidate shall comprise generally the theory and practice of the civil and criminal law of England, and of the colony of New Zealand, the law of nations, and the conflict of laws.

Rule 13.—The examination in general knowledge of every such candidate shall include ancient and modern history, the feudal system, the British constitution, the Latin classics, and the Greek, French, and German language, the etymology of the English language, and English composition, and some portion of Euclid's elements and of algebra.

III. EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION AS A SOLICITOR.

(a) *Solicitors previously admitted elsewhere.*

Rule 14.—Every candidate for admission as a solicitor who has been admitted as a solicitor, attorney, or writer in any of the superior courts of England, Ireland, or Scotland, or as a proctor in any court in England or Ireland, or as a solicitor, attorney, or proctor in any supreme court of any of her Majesty's colonies, must produce documentary evidence of such admission, purporting to emanate from proper authority, and an affidavit verifying the same, and proving his identity with the person named therein.

Rule 15.—Every such last mentioned candidate shall be examined in law generally, and in the law of New Zealand, so far as it differs from the law of England "specially;" but in cases where the law of England is in force generally in the place where the candidate was previously admitted, the examination in general law will not be so extensive or minute as in the case of candidates not previously admitted elsewhere.

(b) *Candidates previously admitted to practise in Sheriff's Court in Scotland.*

Rule 16.—Every candidate for admission as a solicitor, who has been previously admitted to practise in any of the sheriff courts of Scotland shall pass the same examinations in law and general knowledge as are hereinafter required for candidates not previously admitted.

(c) *Candidates not previously admitted elsewhere.*

Rule 17.—Every candidate for admission as a solicitor who has not previously been admitted elsewhere must produce to the examining judge at his first and second examination such articles, contracts, assignments, or appointments, as he may rely upon, duly authenticated, or must give satisfactory secondary evidence of the same, if the originals cannot be produced; and the same and the contents thereof must be verified by affidavit; and where any such documents are required by law to be filed the filing thereof must be proved in like manner.

Rule 18.—An affidavit must be made by the person or persons under whom such candidate has served of the *bond fide* and exclusive service of such clerk under such articles, and of the conduct of such candidate during such service; or the absence of such affidavit must be accounted for, and the service sworn to, by the affidavit of the candidate.

Rule 19.—Such candidate as last mentioned shall produce at each examination evidence to the satisfaction of the examining judge, from the place where the past service of such candidate has taken place, of the good character and conduct of such candidate; and in no case where the service, or part of the service, relied on has taken place in any part of New Zealand not within the judicial district of the examining judge will a candidate be admitted till the examining judge has communicated with the judge of such other district.

Rule 20.—There shall be two examinations of this class of candidates, the first of which shall take place not less than twelve months before the time at which the service of the candidate under articles can expire.

The second examination will take place after the expiration of the service upon which the candidate relies for his admission.

At the first examination an intimation will be given by the examining judge to the candidate of the matters, if any, in respect of which the candidate seems to be deficient; and the candidate will be expected to give evidence at the second examination of progress in respect of such matters.

Provided that this rule shall not affect candidates who shall be in a position to apply for admission within two years from the day on which these rules come into force; but such person may, if he please, be admitted on passing one examination only after the expiration of his service.

Rule 21.—The examination of candidates in this class in general knowledge shall comprise ancient and modern history, the British constitution, the feudal system, English composition and etymology, writing from dictation, the Latin language, arithmetic, and the elements of geometry and algebra.

N.B.—The examining judge will from time to time give specific notice under rule 2 of the particular subjects and books on which he will examine candidates, but in the meantime candidates may give notice of books relating to the above subjects in which they will be prepared to be examined.

Rule 22.—The examination of this class of candidates in law will be, generally, on the theory and practice of the laws of England and of New Zealand; and a general acquaintance will be expected with Stephen's Blackstone, the law of evidence, criminal law and practice, Sir J. Jervis's Acts, the ordinances and Acts of New Zealand, and the rules of practice and procedure of the Supreme Court.

GEORGE ALFRED ARNEY, C.J.
ALEXANDER J. JOHNSTON, J.
H. B. GRESSON, J.
C. W. RICHMOND, J.

CANADA.

THE EXTRADITION CASE.

A Canadian paper, in explanation of the delay of a day in applying for a writ of *habeas corpus*, alleges that the practice of the court required a day's notice of the application. It is also stated in reference to the adjournment of the case for a day in order to allow the counsel for the private prosecutor to be heard, that Mr. Justice Drummond in the interval, an hour before *Lamirande* was delivered up at Montreal Gaol to the French police, went to the prison, and left there the following order signed by him:—"To the gaoler of Montreal gaol. I hereby require and order you to give no obedience to any warrant or order which may be given to you by any justice of the peace, or any other authority, to deliver up or to release from custody the prisoner Ernest Sureau *Lamirande* until I shall have given my decision upon a demand for a writ of *habeas corpus* now pending before me in relation to the above-named prisoner. LEWIS T. DRUMMOND, J.Q.B. Montreal, Aug. 24, 1866."

FOREIGN TRIBUNALS & JURISPRUDENCE.

COUNTY COURT, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Sept. 17.—*In re Jones. Smith v. Rosenthal.*—*Marriage among slaves*—Effect of the general emancipation.—We give below a report of an exhaustive and learned decision of Judge Bradwell, sitting in the County Court of

Chicago as a Court of Probate, which is interesting as the first reported case in that country in which, since the general emancipation of slaves, the questions of the validity of slave marriages and the legitimacy of their issue have been discussed. The facts of the case appear from the judgment.

BRADWELL, J.—Henry Jones was a coloured man and died intestate at Chicago on the 27th day of April, A.D. 1863. Administration was granted by this Court on the following day to Julius Rosenthal.

All the assets of said estate have been collected, all debts paid; and a balance of 608 dol. 66c. is now in the hands of the administrator, subject to the order of Court, to be paid to the heirs of the deceased.

Elizabeth Smith, guardian of Matt. C. Jones, appointed by the County Court of Brownsville, Tenn., filed her petition in this Court, alleging that her ward is the only heir of the deceased, and asking that a decree be entered to that effect, and that the administrator be compelled to pay her the balance now in his hands. The administrator answered the petition, and stated that he knew nothing of the matters alleged therein, and called for strict proof. On the hearing several depositions were read, all similar to that of William Saughter, which is, in substance, as follows:—

Henry Jones lived for fourteen or fifteen years in Brownsville, Tenn., was of African descent, in colour ashy black. He was sometimes called Henry Servier, because he was the slave of John Servier of Brownsville, Tenn., which place he left in the latter part of the year A.D. 1862, and went to Chicago. He was married to a girl named Emeline, the black slave of a Mr. William H. Loring of Brownsville, about thirteen years ago, by myself, then a justice of the peace in said town. After the marriage they lived together as husband and wife until the death of Emeline in 1862. They were recognised and regarded as husband and wife by their acquaintances and neighbours during that time. There were two children, the only fruits of that marriage, the one died in infancy, the other, Matt. C. Jones is still alive, resides in Brownsville, and was born on the 4th of September, 1860. Jones never had any other wife, or child, or children than as I have stated. He and his wife were both slaves at the time of this marriage, and were married with the consent of their masters. It was also proved that when our army advanced into Tennessee Jones was taken by the military power and sent North under the written order or command to pass "Henry Severe, coloured;" that at the time of his death he had obtained a residence in Chicago; and that after his liberation by the military power he often spoke of Matt. C. as his son, and that he intended his money for him. It was claimed on the argument that the parties, both being slaves at the time of the marriage, could not control or give their consent to such an undertaking, and that the child was consequently a bastard and not capable of inheriting. Jones' domicile at the time of his death being in this State, his personal property must be distributed according to the law of Illinois, and this law must determine who are his heirs. The validity of the marriage is to be determined by the law of Tennessee, and if valid there, will be valid here, unless there is some statute in Tennessee imposing conditions contrary to the general law of nations which might work as a prohibition of marriage. At the time Jones left Tennessee the Constitution of the United States provided that the fugitive should be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom labour or service should be due; but Jones was no fugitive; he had not escaped from labour or service due in Tennessee, and could not then have been taken back legally under this provision of the Constitution and the then existing Fugitive Slave Law. He was taken by the strong arm of the Government of the United States, and, at the moment of his capture, his shackles fell—he was transferred from a chattel to a freeman.

Mr. Dana, in a note to his edition of "Wheaton's International Law," p. 348, in treating of the right to emancipate slaves under the war power, says: "But as persons capable of being used by will of the master or his slave, irrespective of their own will in war, as soldiers, or as labourers, the occupying sovereign has the right to transfer this faculty of service from the enemy to himself. They are so directly liable to State control in war, that their condition follows the fortunes of war; and as the slaves are grouped, at least temporarily, in families with rights, at least moral, in the service and affection and duty of one another, the transfer

included the slave population of women, children, and persons not capable of labour, as appurtenant to the labourers. If the occupying State holds slaves, the slaves merely change masters; if it does not, the slaves are emancipated."

Jones having been freed by the war power, I shall treat his case, from the time of his capture, as I would the case of an emancipated slave.

[The learned judge then entered into an elaborate discussion of the natural rights arising out of marriage, and referred to statutes and authorities to show that marriages between slaves were not forbidden in Tennessee or any other southern State. He then proceeded:]

Under the Civil Law Matt. C. Jones would be declared the legal heir of the deceased, and entitled to his estate, notwithstanding the claim that Jones and his wife were slaves at the time of their marriage. Legitimacy and lawful marriage were some of the pleasing sounds following individual emancipation at Rome hundreds of years ago. Shall it be deprived of these pleasing sounds in the nineteenth century? and shall liberty fail to recognise the marriage relation between slaves when slavery, with all its cruelty, and in the days of its greatest power, when it numbered its victims by millions, was compelled to give a *quasi*-recognition to this relation? What, when slavery said the cohabitation between the black slave and his wife was innocent and free from sin and under law of God pure, shall liberty, after emancipation, say that such cohabitation was adulterous, immoral, and sinful, and that the fruits of such marriage are bastards? If so, the emancipated slave may well say, "God deliver me from emancipation."

The Courts have always been very cautious in pronouncing against marriages which were celebrated according to the peculiar rules of any religious sect, or according to the manner and customs of any nation or race of people, as will appear from the following cases:—

The Supreme Court of Missouri, in *Johnson v. Johnson*, Adm. 30 Mo. T. 72, in passing upon the validity of a marriage between a white man and an Indian squaw, says:—"Among the savage tribes of North American Indians marriage is merely a natural contract, and neither law, custom, nor religion has affixed any conditions, limitations, or forms, other than those which nature herself has prescribed. Permanency is not to be regarded as an essential element of marriage by the law of nature; otherwise all such connections as have taken place among the various tribes of the North American Indians, either between persons of pure Indian blood or between half-breeds, or between the white and Indian races, must be regarded as illicit."

"The law of States where slavery is prohibited, or not sanctioned, recognises neither slavery nor property in slaves, within their own territorial limits." (*Anderson v. Poindexter*, 6 Ohio, 674.)

Judge Skinner in delivering the judgment of the Court in *Rodney v. Illinois C. Railroad Company*, says: "Slavery, in the States where it exists, has its foundation in the municipal regulations of such States, which have no extra territorial operation, and no binding force in another sovereignty. The owner, therefore, by the force of the laws of another State, under the law of Illinois, has no property in the fugitive, and can here, under State authority, assert no property in, or power over him." (19 Illinois, 44.) With the law of slavery the reason for the law has passed away, and Courts will not recognise the effect of the institution for the purpose of bastardising the issue of the dead or slandering the living. The slave in the Southern States owed service to his master, not by the law of nature, but under the local law, which law fixed the termination of that servitude at the end of the natural life of such slave. The strict legal right to the service is the same in the parent as in the master, the only material difference is in the duration of the term. In the case of the emancipation of the child from the power of the father, the marriage contracted during his servitude is good (as we have seen), unless he repudiates it upon arriving at his majority. Apply this principle to the emancipated slave, and a marriage contracted during slavery would be good upon emancipation, if the parties were all living, and if it is claimed that the right to inherit must be fixed at the time of the death, and that at that time the master of Jones would have taken the estate, it is a sufficient answer to this proposition to say that, in case of the death or incapacity of the person to take, the law looks for the next party entitled to the inheritance. The master has been removed; his claim (if he had any) for

ever barred; and he has left no successor or representative—he is the last of his race. We look for some one else to take the estate, and find that the constitutional amendment has emancipated his child and removed the only pretended barrier between him and his father's estate—slavery. The common law ignores slavery and all its consequences, and therefore the common law courts are barren of decisions upon the questions now before the Court, and I have to determine this case more upon principle than upon the weight of former judicial decisions. Now that slavery has been abolished by the bullets of our soldiers and the ballots of our citizens; that universal liberty is the great corner-stone of this really free republic; that all men stand equal and free before the law; that hundreds of thousands of our bravest sons have shed their blood and laid down lives to establish and maintain in this Government the great truths "that all men are created free and equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; and among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

And now that the policy of the Government, and of the Courts, State and National, is in favour of liberty, and that the legislation of Congress and of the States is in the spirit of humanity to make, as far as possible, these unfortunate people forget that they were slaves, and to protect them in the full enjoyment of all their civil rights, free from any of the disabilities of slavery or its consequences, it cannot be claimed that the decisions made by the Courts of Slave States when the policy of the Government and the courts was to sustain and perpetuate the power of the master over the slave are to be regarded now in deciding this case; made when all presumptions were in favour of the master and against the slave, and when in a Southern State to have a black skin was *prima facie* evidence that a man was a slave, and would compel him in a court to prove his freedom. Were there a thousand of these decisions, made under this influence, in favour of slavery and against the conclusions I have come to in this case, I would brush them aside as I would a spider's web, and decide this case upon what I consider to be the first principles of law, justice, and humanity.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that the marriage between Jones and his wife was valid; that during slavery they were deprived of civil rights; that upon the emancipation of Jones and the petitioner they were possessed of their civil rights, and for the purpose of this suit are to be treated as if they had never been slaves; that Matt. C. Jones is the only surviving child of the deceased, and as such entitled to inherit his estate. To come to any other conclusion would be to say that the representatives of a race were bastards; and that millions, for generations, had been living in adultery, when they had done all in their power to make their connection lawful. The view I have taken of this case makes it unnecessary for me to examine the Civil Rights Bill passed by Congress, or the enabling Act of the Tennessee Legislature.

RUSSIA.

EXACTIONS UPON BRITISH CAPTAINS IN RUSSIA.

Mr. Michell, British Consul at St. Petersburg, has sent to the Foreign Office a despatch of considerable interest to British captains and shipowners. Mr. Michell states that, owing to the frequent complaints made to him relative to the exactions of various resident German brokers and merchants, he took action against one named Donnerberg, who had very greatly overcharged the master of the *Concord*, of Hartlepool, and refused to disgorge his plunder. The action was brought in one of the newly-established local courts, which now take cognisance of sums below 150 roubles (£20), which the old Russian civil courts never did. Mr. Michell gained the action both cheaply and speedily, and states that these new courts will now protect captains and foreigners from the extortionate demands of some of the resident brokers and others at Cronstadt and St. Petersburg, who have so long and safely fattened on the plunder of helpless British subjects.

BELGIUM.

COPYRIGHT.

The Belgian Court of Cassation has just given a decision on an important question of international copyright law. Treaties passed between France and Belgium in 1854 and 1861 prohibited the Belgian theatres from performing French

plays without the payment of certain dues to the authors, the maximum amount of which was fixed for those cases in which no arrangement had been made between the parties interested. At the commencement of last year the French Dramatic Authors' Society however gave notice to the Belgian directors that no new piece could be represented without the written consent of the author. M. Delvil, of the Galeries St. Hubert Theatre, in Brussels, nevertheless considering himself authorised by the convention, persisted in producing *La Belle Helene*, and at the same time declared his intention to oppose the unreasonable demands of the French authors, and to continue to perform their plays while setting apart the stipulated portion of his receipts. MM. Offenbach, Halévy, and Meilhac, the composer and librettists of the piece in question, brought an action against M. Delvil for an infringement of copyright; the case, after verdicts by different judges, now came before the Court of Cassation for a final decision, the result of which was that the Franco-Belgian treaties created a particular international right, and that Belgian directors are empowered to produce pieces of French origin without the consent of their authors, and on the sole condition of paying the dues stipulated by the tariff in the treaty.

FRANCE.

AN ADVOCATE IN REQUEST.

M. Lachaud, the distinguished advocate of the French criminal bar, who was specially retained to defend Risk Allah at Brussels, finds his services in great request at the present moment. On Thursday last he pleaded at St. Brieuc on behalf of a notary charged with embezzlement, who, on the case being previously called on during his counsel's unavoidable absence, was so determined that his trial should not take place while he was deprived of M. Lachaud's able assistance, that he preserved an obstinate silence for hours, resolutely refraining to reply to any one of the questions the President addressed to him, and thereby forcing the Court to consent to a postponement of the trial. On leaving St. Brieuc, M. Lachaud travelled to Chambéry, and on Friday pleaded before the Court there, after which he was entertained at dinner by the Savoy Bar, leaving for Paris by the express train of the same evening. At ten o'clock on Saturday morning he appeared as the defender of M. de Goltz before the Tribunal of the First Instance at the Palais de Justice, and yesterday he was to plead at Rouen. A day or two afterwards he has to be at Niort to defend a man accused of no less than four different cases of poisoning, and thence he will proceed to Poitiers to undertake the defence of Lamirande, the cashier of the Bank of France, whose supposed illegal extradition from Canada recently excited so much attention.—*Pall-Mall Gazette*.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

METROPOLITAN AND PROVINCIAL LAW ASSOCIATION.

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE COMMON LAW PROCEDURE AND PROVIDING FOR THE TRIAL OF ACTIONS AT LAW.*

I venture to offer the following "Suggestions for improving the procedure and facilitating the trial of actions at law" in the hope that, though some of them may be thought crude, and perhaps even rash, they may not be utterly unworthy of your candid consideration.

In using the word "trial" I would beg to include "the termination and settlement" of actions—the true and sole object of litigation being the speedy and satisfactory adjustment and conclusion of the claims and differences which arise in civil society. Such claims and differences would in a savage state be enforced or contested by lawless force, and it is not to be wondered at that the grasping aims or angry passions which are now restrained by the civil power should sometimes exhibit themselves in vexatious and hostile contests in the courts of law. Unfortunately the bitterness and chicanery which are the exceptional characteristics of litigation are too often assumed to be universal, and public opinion is rather inclined to regard all actions and suits as originating in the quarrelsome dispositions of the litigants, and as a means of gratifying their illwill towards their neighbours, than as steps to the redress of wrong, or the solution by impartial and conclusive

authority of difficult questions of right arising between members of the community.

Every means which can be suggested of preventing the civil process from being made the instrument of gratifying vindictive feelings on the one side, or fraudulent evasion of obligation and duty on the other, and of promoting the speedy and certain ending of controversy is worthy of being candidly weighed and examined. It is therefore under this impression that I am emboldened to lay before you a few propositions.

First, as to procedure—1. It having been found extremely beneficial to abolish dilatory pleas in actions on negotiable instruments, I would recommend that the same restriction should be placed on actions of a similar simple character, and to enact that no plea of "never indebted," "payment," "non est factum," or "non assumpsit," either alone or with other pleas, should be allowed, except by special leave of a judge, or on an affidavit that the party pleading is advised and believes that he has a good defence under such plea. Such a regulation would put an end to a vast number of actions at an early stage, and clear the lists, still very numerous, of actions set down for trial which are technically termed *undefended*, the result of which, in nine cases out of ten, is an addition of a large amount of costs to the original claim of the plaintiff, in proceedings apparently only serviceable to fill the pocket of the pettifogger, and to enable an insolvent or roguish defendant to put himself and his property out of his creditors' reach.*

2. I propose that all summonses now heard by the judges at chambers should be heard by the Masters of the Court. Much has been lately said in favour of assimilating the practice at law and in equity, and much has been done, and with unexceptionably beneficial result, towards effecting this assimilation by introducing the common law practice into chancery proceedings. I confidently believe that a converse process would be equally productive of benefit.†

Nobody who is conversant with the practice in the chambers of the equity judges can be insensible to its advantages over that in the common law courts. The Chief Clerks of the former hear and dispose of applications of equal variety with those which are incident to actions at common law, and with, I believe, universal satisfaction.

Each application is heard in an orderly manner, and receives the time and consideration due to its relative importance, and is adjourned for further evidence or debate, or reserved for the judge's decision as the case may require. I know of no application now made at the chambers of the judges at common law which could not be as properly made, in the first instance, to a master of the court, and if the same arrangements were made as in the judges' chambers in equity, applications to hold to bail, for leave to appear or defend, for time to plead, for leave to plead, to plead several matters, and of the like simplicity, should be taken first in order, and those of a more complicated character, and in which the assistance of counsel may be desired, later in order in each day. Thus the present disorderly, undignified, and unsatisfactory manner of disposing of this subsidiary but important branch of common law business would be superseded by one which, in my opinion, would meet the approbation of all practitioners. This change would necessarily involve an increase in the number of masters, but I cannot suppose that any difficulty would arise on this score. An increase in the number of judges is very complacently recommended, the expense of which to the country would be very much greater, and, to my mind, is not half so much needed.

The additional masters should be recruited from the rank of attorneys. The experience of the equity chambers shows that our body (now containing men of the highest education and integrity) can furnish most accomplished and efficient public servants, and I venture to say that in no instance, since the appointment of chief clerks in chancery, has there been the slightest dissatisfaction expressed in or out of the profession either with the conduct or ability of the gentlemen appointed to that office.‡

* Among false dilatory pleas the plea of payment is now most in favour, as the one least productive of expense to the party pleading it, in the event of his being able to raise the money, either before or after verdict, for the reason that the plaintiff cannot claim any costs for getting up evidence to prove a negative.—C. F. T.

† We must respectfully differ from this suggestion. The Chancery practice surely needs amendment in this respect, all opposed summonses should be issued by the judge.—Ed. S. J.

‡ We believe that this is true as regards the present character of the chief clerks, but there is an almost universal feeling among practitioners in equity that they exercise functions which properly belong to the judges alone.—Ed. S. J.

In order that the masters of the courts and the practitioners should equally benefit by the active services of the former, it seems extremely desirable that they should take the different departments in rotation, so as to prevent their experience from becoming narrowed into a particular groove.

Thus each master should alternately act as registrar of his court, as taxing-master, and as referee or umpire in actions referred compulsorily to arbitration. It is evident that in thus varying their functions, they would be able to discharge each with more freshness and ability. The experience of the open court tending to give them acumen and confidence in conducting the private arbitration, and both adding to their ability to deal satisfactorily in measuring the costs which should be awarded or disallowed to practitioners on taxation.

The power, conferred upon the judges by the Common Law Procedure Act, of compelling a reference to arbitration of matters of account to the masters of the courts, has proved to be of great benefit to suitors in the very numerous cases in which no *bond fide* dispute exists, and it might be beneficially extended to all cases where there is a mutual account in which a liability to some extent is undisputed, but where the defendant rightly or wrongly questions the reasonableness of the plaintiff's demand. The very frequent resort to this tribunal, in preference to arbitration by barristers or lay referees, is a testimony to the satisfactory way in which the masters have exercised this function. It has proved to be cheap, speedy, and, I venture to say, acceptable to the public. The masters, however, have very reasonably objected to undertake references likely to prove of a complicated or lengthened character, considering that individual suitors have no right to monopolise the time of public officers in investigations of this kind, and thus, for the benefit of a few, deprive a large number of their co-litigants of the attention to which they are no less entitled. If the number of masters were increased this difficulty would be obviated, and our friends of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science, who, with their president, Lord Brougham, are at present agitating for the erection of "tribunals of conciliation," or other non-professional courts for the arbitration of mercantile disputes, would probably be satisfied if such cases could be referred to a master learned in the common law of the country, who should have liberty to call to his assistance an assessor on technical points, and, at the request of the parties, to hold his sittings in the neighbourhood, and have a view (if necessary) of the *locus in quo*, so as to save the expense of journeys of witnesses from long distances, and enable him to verify their statements by actual observation.

The expenses thus incurred should be borne by the country at large in place of those now incurred in the circuits of the judges, which (as will presently be seen), I propose to abolish. The master, in justification of these extra expenses, might be required previously to report to a judge the reasons for incurring them, and obtain an order or sanction for the expenditure.

In order to remunerate properly the gentlemen undertaking these onerous and responsible duties, their salaries should be suitably increased (rising perhaps by gradation after a number of years service), and they should be absolutely relieved from duty with retiring pensions on attaining 65 years of age. The mischief and dissatisfaction which result from retaining in office men whose faculties and energies have become crabbed or enfeebled by age and long service, can never be balanced by any exceptional instances of vigorous intellect, which may last unimpaired to an extraordinary limit, and burn bright in the socket.

A parsimony of salary for work efficiently performed is the sorriest economy, and operates to deprive the public service of many able men, who can make better fortunes by the exercise of their talents in other fields of enterprise and skill, or even by the inglorious merchandise of a guinea palette or a magic strop.

3. I now come to the subject strictly of the trial of causes, and I shall probably be deemed an ultra-reformer, if I humbly suggest that the circuits of the judges, instead of being more frequent, should be entirely abolished.

Admitting all the good which the institution of the Commissions of Assize has effected in days gone by, I venture to say the days of their necessity and utility are past. The increased facilities of travel, of postal intercourse, and the spread of legal, political, and general knowledge, have in a great measure superseded the necessity of the peripatetic mission of judges' associates, and barristers into provinces

formerly remote and uncivilised. The causes now tried in the rural districts of England and Wales are for the most part of the most trivial description, and the majority would be better and more quietly disposed of by a less imposing tribunal; petty actions of trespass, slander, assault, and breach of promise,* which are only worthy of audience lest its denial might engender a feeling in the public mind that there was no legal redress for actual wrong, and thus create an inclination in the injured party to take the law into his own hand. By far the greater number of actions, the causes of which arise all over England, are tried in the Metropolis. Of those in which the venue is laid in the country a large proportion are defended merely to get the time which the distance at which the assizes are held may afford, and which would be otherwise settled forthwith. Again, of the causes entered for trial in the Home and Northern Circuits, if those were eliminated which do not properly belong to those circuits, but are merely carried there for trial before the long vacation, the sittings in London and Middlesex being ended, the lists would be materially lessened.

But, notwithstanding these accretions, the business of the assizes scarcely affords a brief a-piece, if evenly distributed, including the "soup tickets" (as they are jocularly termed in the Crown Court), for the barristers who attend; the greater number of whom return to their chambers in the Temple considerably poorer in pocket, though they complacently balance the account by the recollection of having exhibited themselves in their wigs and gowns before their admiring friends in the provinces.

It will be seen from the statistics lately presented to Parliament, that the places at which causes of any importance are now tried are limited to the chief centres of commerce and manufacture—Surrey, Liverpool, Newcastle, Manchester, Leeds, and Bristol, which last provides for the important mining district of South Wales.

To facilitate the administration of justice it would seem, therefore, far more desirable to create local tribunals whose jurisdiction should extend over large areas, with presiding judges of competent learning and ability, well remunerated and with prospect of elevation to the higher bench.† Causes of every description, and involving an unlimited amount of property, might be tried in these district courts, with a summary remedy by appeal to the higher courts, in case of any miscarriage of justice in the inferior.

The existing courts of passage at Liverpool, of record at Manchester and Salford, and of the Court of Chancery of the Duchy of Lancaster, testify to the utility of the erection of similar local tribunals, the precise situation and area of which should be determined after careful calculation of the needs of each district, and the average amount of assize business now arising therein.

A local bar would soon spring up within them whose talent and capacity would be stimulated by increased opportunities of exercise, and the prospect of advancement in judicial rank would operate favourably on the judge. Some of the present county court jurisdictions would necessarily be absorbed in these more important provincial courts, and the whole system might be remodelled and improved.

Among the defects of the present system is the permanent fixture of the judge in the district to which he is first appointed.‡ It should at once be enacted that no county court judge should remain more than seven years (certainly not more than ten) in one seat. The confinement without hope of advancement produces lethargy, if not worse results. It is impossible that local influences—the private intercourse with local magnates which their social position necessitates, the familiarity with the same practitioners, and even the general acquaintance with the persons, names, or reputation of the suitors, gathered in a number of years, should not insensibly affect the most impartial judicial mind. The great benefit of the assizes is to bring into the provinces judges wholly removed from local bias. To compensate the judge,

* Surely these might be more unreservedly remitted to the County Courts. Actions for seduction ought to be abolished. Seduction ought to be punishable criminally, and part of the punishment should be the imposition of a fine on the seducer to be settled on his victim and her offspring. The action for seduction is frequently brought for mere extortion, and the damages seldom reach or benefit the injured party.—C. F. T.

† The salary of a judge who should fill the judicial seat in such a permanent court at Liverpool, for instance, should be at least £3,000 per annum, with a claim after seven years' service to be raised on the first vacancy to a pause judgeship in Westminster Hall.—C. F. T.

‡ The changes hitherto made have not been translations on account of merit, or promotions as a matter of right; but accidental changes made for the personal convenience of the judge, and by favour of the Chancellor.—C. F. T.

however, for the expense and domestic disadvantages incident to a removal, it should be accompanied with increased salary, or an equivalent honorarium to cover the cost.

A change of air and scene has proved a great promoter of health in the consular system of our government, and might be reasonably expected to produce equally good results in the judicial. At present it is to be feared that the county court bench is too frequently sought by three classes of barristers:—wealthy gentlemen who seek to add the dignity of the office to their ample incomes; effete practitioners who, after a long career in stuff, have given up the hope or desire for the richer robe; or hungry men who are content at the outset of their career to secure a certainty for life, rather than take their chance of future success in the open field.

On their appointment—sitting down without hope of further promotion, they are without stimulus to do more than such duty as will enable them to escape actual discredit, and can be got through with as little discomfort as possible to themselves. The business is arranged not so much for the public benefit as for that of the judge and his registrar, and sittings are appointed for the dispatch of an accumulation of causes in the minimum of time to his Honour, without much regard to the convenience of the suitors.

4. Apologising for this apparent digression, I return to the previous question—the improvement of the present mode of trial. Having provided for the early termination of such actions as admit of no real defence, and for the reference of actions suitable for arbitration, and having relegated to district tribunals a large proportion of actions, I approach the subject of trials in the Metropolitan or Superior Courts, and on this I will hazard a few suggestions.

I presume that on the erection of the new Palace of Justice the distinction between sittings in London and Westminster will be abolished, and that all causes will be set down for trial in London. A great deal of the inconvenience which now prevails arises from the intervals of the sittings, and the abrupt removal of the scene of trial from one court in one locality to another court in a different locality. I therefore suggest that the division of the legal year into terms should be abolished; that with suitable short intervals at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, and a longer one in the autumn, the Courts should sit *de die in diem*; that as soon as the pleadings are complete a plaintiff should be at liberty to set his cause down for trial, which should come on in rotation in the court from which process has first issued, subject to postponement on application by either party, to be ordered by a judge if sufficient cause be shown for suspending proceedings. This mode of procedure would enable parties to summon their witnesses with reasonable certainty for the day of trial, and prevent the expense now incurred by causes being made remanets. The expense of refreshers, of re-entering records, and various other expenses would be obviated.

With regard to sittings in Banco, presuming that two judges of each court would be continually engaged in trying causes, a quorum of three would be left for the hearing of arguments, motions, and rules; and specific days might be appointed in each week, as at present, for particular business; peremptory applications being permissible on any day. The great aggravation of suitors at present is occasioned by the delay imposed by the system of terms, which postpones the determination of applications for new trial, for enforcing or setting aside awards and numerous other applications for relief, for weeks and sometimes months. Thus, in a large proportion of cases, if a verdict is obtained at the summer assizes, it cannot be enforced or set aside till the beginning of November, and not unfrequently remains hung up until the following Hilary Term.

The regular disposal of causes in the manner I propose would supersede the present practice of sitting till a late hour in order to finish the cause list—a practice productive of great dissatisfaction to suitors whose cases are burked by their counsel or hurriedly shut up by the judge, or presented to a fatigued and impatient jury in a perfunctory manner. The early rising of the court on each day would enable the sitting judge to dispose of such summonses in open court as might be referred to him by the masters, or be appealed from the masters' decision, which I submit would be more dignified and satisfactory than the present practice of the judge hurrying after lunch from Westminster Hall to the bear garden of Chancery-lane.*

The establishment of such district courts as I have recommended would very greatly relieve the pressure of business in London, and it may fairly be presumed that causes of local origin in most cases be satisfactorily tried therein. In a very large proportion, the cause of action, or the residence of the parties or witnesses, or other accidents, make it equally and not unfrequently more desirable to try in London. As a matter of fact, the expense of journeys to London and of living there are less than those incurred by parties and witnesses at trials at assize towns.

The venue or place of trial might however be left to the agreement of the litigants, or, in case of difference, be determined by a judge of a Superior Court.

The expense of a journey by the attorney of the parties to conduct a trial in London, or at a distance from their place of business, should be more liberally allowed (as a rule in all cases, the exceptions being those of the utmost simplicity,) it being impossible that an agent only hastily brought into the case, and unacquainted with the parties or witnesses, can adequately fill the place of the attorney who has conducted the cause up to this, the most important, stage.

The Superior Courts being thus first relieved of a great pressure of the minor and provincial business, and the steady dispatch of the causes set down before them being next provided for, by arranging for uninterrupted sittings of the judges, I conceive it would be found unnecessary to increase the present number of the bench.

The creation of additional judgeships seems to me a very rough remedy for the present delay in trying causes. The multiplication of judicial offices of co-ordinate jurisdiction diminishes the dignity of the appointment, and also tends to render the judges less self reliant and careful in the discharge of duties, which lose their prestige in being held in common with a crowd of other men of necessarily unequal abilities. There is no finer scope for the exercise of the highest moral and intellectual power than the judicial bench. But it is unreasonable to expect that an unlimited number of accomplished and upright judges can be as readily found as tide waiters and letter carriers. The grandeur of the law is little likely to be maintained by increasing the number of those invested with scarlet and ermine without reference to the preeminent qualifications of the wearers to discharge their office with intelligence and dignity.

It may be thought, that in proposing the abolition of the judges' circuits, I have apparently overlooked the criminal business at the assizes. It is true that I have had chiefly in view the trial of civil causes.

The criminal law has of late years been so codified, that its administration has now become extremely simple, and for the most part is satisfactorily disposed of in the courts of quarter sessions and police, the greater part of the business of the Crown Court at assizes being such as is quite beneath the necessity of the paraphernalia provided to inspire the rustic mind with terror of the law.

It is well known that the sentences of justices of the peace are in most cases dictated by their clerks; that the business of the minor criminal tribunals is effectively transacted by recorders and stipendiary magistrates, while the criminal law is not unfrequently acquired for the first time at the assizes by a puerile judge who has never held a brief at sessions, or strayed in his reading of that branch of learning, since he finished the perusal of Blackstone, beyond the reports of "Crown cases reserved." It would be consistent, therefore, with my scheme that the jurisdiction of quarter sessions should be extended to all indictments which do not involve a capital offence, that a duly qualified criminal judge or stipendiary should preside over them; the functions of unpaid magistrates to be limited to those they now exercise, if not (especially those of clerical magistrates) altogether abolished; that there should be a court of appeal and rehearing, and that capital offences should be tried by special commission.

It was my intention to have added some suggestions for improving the present mode of trial by jury, but I fear I have already trespassed too long on your patience in protruding my undigested theories before your notice.

Before concluding, I venture to express my confident belief that some of the ideas I have thrown out will, after more careful elaboration by abler heads, be ultimately approved and adopted, although I am not so vain as to expect that the recommendation of so humble an individual as myself will have much influence in bringing about those

* This seems to us to be one of the worst phases in the present system.—Ed. S. J.

salutary changes which I nevertheless regard as looming in the future.

I have, however, endeavoured to put before you a scheme which I think will subserve the general good of the community, without reference merely to the selfish interests of our profession, convinced that the members of this association have a higher object in view in meeting on these occasions than merely to promote an increase of our tariff, and that is—to uphold and improve the time-honoured jurisprudence of our country.

ARTICLED CLERKS' SOCIETY.

At a meeting held at Clement's-inn Hall last Wednesday, after several new honorary and ordinary members had been announced, it was moved by Mr. Drummond:—"That in actions for breaches of promise of marriage all evidence unauthenticated by writing should be excluded." Mr. Colyar opposed. The subject was ultimately decided in the affirmative.

LAW STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY.

At the meeting of this society held at the Law Institution on Tuesday last, Mr. Addison in the chair, the question discussed was "Does a husband's contract to sell his wife's term of years bind her if she survive," *Dart. V. & P. 3rd, ed. 641; Stead v. Cragh, 2 Eq. Ca. Ab. 37; Druce v. Denison, 6 Ves. 394; Elwyn v. Williams, 7 Jur. 337; Whittle v. Hemming, 2 Ph. 731.* The debate was opened by Mr. Anderson in the affirmative, and ultimately decided by the society in that way by a small majority.

INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY.

On Wednesday last the president, vice-president, and council of the Incorporated Law Society entertained at their examination dinner for Michaelmas Term, Mr. D. Dudley Field, the distinguished American jurist. Among the guests present at the invitation of the council to meet Mr. Field were Lord Romilly, Mr. Baron Bramwell, the Solicitor General, Mr. Morse (the American Consul), Mr. Pearsall (of New York), Mr. Baggallay, M.P., Q.C., Mr. Thomas Webster, Q.C., and other eminent members of both branches of the profession.

ADMISSION OF ATTORNEYS.

NOTICES OF ADMISSION.

Hilary Term, 1867.

[The clerks' names appear in small capitals, and the attorneys to whom articulated or assigned follow in ordinary type.]

ADAMS, WILLIAM, JUN.—William Lavers, Jun., Plymouth; and J. W. Matthews, Plymouth.
ANDREWS, JOHN.—Augustus Hawks, Hertford.
APPLETON, CHARLES.—Henry Pashley, Sheffield.
ASCROFT, WILLIAM THRELFALL.—William Ascroft, Oldham.
BACHE, WILLIAM.—J. B. Shepherd, Stourbridge.
BARR, JOHN.—G. W. Hodge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
BARROW, CHARLES.—John Edwards, 15, St. Swithin's-lane; and George Cresswell, Wolverhampton.
BARTLETT, ROBERT KENT.—Edward Clarke, 13, St Mary's-square.
BAWTREE, FRANK POSTLE.—Richard Stevens, Witham; and 6, Old Jewry.
BAYLIS, CHARLES WILLIAM.—George Henry Garrard, Evesham.
BAYLY, ALFRED.—H. Wansey, 50, Moorgate-street.
BAZELEY, HENRY MONTAGUE.—James Rooker, Bideford; and F. J. Cotton, 62, Ludgate-hill.
BLAXLAND, WILLIAM ATHELSTAN.—George Blaxland, Crosby-square.
BLOXAM, LAWRENCE.—M. H. Bloxam, Rugby.
BOASE, FREDERIC.—Thomas Cornish, Penzance.
BRADFIELD, JOHN EDWIN, JUN.—John Morris, 6, Old Jewry.
BRADLEY, WILLIAM.—E. Strick, Swansea.
BUCKLEY, ARTHUR.—William Buckley, Ashton-under-Lyme.
BROWN, HAROLD.—J. H. Linklater, 7, Walbrook.
BUDGE, FREDERICK VINCENT.—G. F. Pridaux, Bristol.
BURR, EDWARD THOMAS.—F. T. Veley, Chelmsford; and R. Stott, 13, Clement's Inn.
BURRIDGE, WILLIAM, JUN.—William Burrbridge, Wellington.
CANT, THOMAS.—George R. Thompson, Appleby.
CARLTON, CHARLES ALFRED.—James Bouskell, Leicester.
CHILD, WILLIAM JOHN.—Thomas Clark, 2, Gray's Inn-square.

CLEGG, HARRY.—Kay Clegg, Oldham.
COLEBOURN, WILLIAM HENRY.—Alexander C. F. Gough, Wolverhampton.
COLLINS, JOSEPH PULLEN.—J. P. May, 2, Princes-street, Spitalfields.
COOPER, W. WELLINGTON, JUN.—W. Champaign Hall, 49A, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
CORNFORD, JAMES.—A. B. Carpenter, 3, Elm-court, Temple.
DANIELL, JAMES LIVETT.—James Livett and Henry Livett, Bristol.
DANIELL, RUSSELL SEWELL.—W. Daniel, Ipswich.
DAVIES, ERNEST JAMES.—Richard Marston, Ludlow.
DAVIES, ROBERT HENRY.—George A. Lloyd, 30, John-street, Bedford-row.
DAVIES, THOMAS EDWARD.—Thomas Davies, Cardigan.
DOW, WALTER ANDERSON.—John Andrew, 44, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
DUNN, ALFRED STANCOMBE.—William Giles, Taunton; T. Meyler, Taunton; and T. Plews, 14, Old Jewry-chambers.
DURNFORD, HENRY MONTAGU.—Edward Hutchinson, 39, Parliament-street; and A. S. Lawson, 1, John-street, Bedford-row.
FAIRCHILD, ALBINUS JAMES.—F. M. Burton, Gainsborough.
FAWCETT, THOMAS COOPER.—H. P. Southey, 6, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and William Talbot, Kidderminster.
FORD, CHARLES.—R. W. Ford, Portsmouth.
FORSTER, PEROVAL, JUN.—Henry Greenwell, Durham.
FREELAND, W. BENNETT BARTON.—Robert G. Roper, Chichester.
FULLAGER, JOHN EDWARD.—John E. Fullager, Lewes; and L. G. Fullager, Lewes.
GEAUSSENT, JAMES.—H. R. Silvester, 18, Great Dover-street, Newington.
GILDER, THOMAS.—C. H. Phillips, Kingston-upon-Hull.
GITTENS, JOHN CHRISTOPHER.—A. Howell, Welchpool.
GODFREY, ROBERT STEPPINGS.—D. Godfrey, Abingdon; W. H. Gwinnett, Chaltenham; J. M. Dale, 3, Gray's-inn-square.
GOULD, THOMAS.—William Barnes Tarrant, 2, Bond-court, Walbrook.
GOULD, THOMAS WILLIAM DALTON.—William Downer, Petworth; and Charles Bull, 24, Bedford-row.
HAIGH, WILLIAM, JUN.—H. A. Reed, 1, Guildhall-chambers.
HAND, HENRY, JUN.—Thomas Parrott, Macclesfield.
HARGREAVES, JAMES.—B. Terry, Bradford.
HARRIS, HENRY.—Henry Cockle, Deptford.
HART, JAMES.—Robert Hart, 25, Chancery-lane.
HARRISON, WILLIAM SIDNEY.—Charles Harrison, Jun., 17, Bedford-row.
HARVEY, FREDERICK WILLIAM.—E. J. Harvey, Portsea.
HAZLEDINE, JOHN ROWLAND LOVELL.—George S. Corser, Shrewsbury.
HAWKINS, EDWIN.—Edward Hillman, Lewes.
HELPS, ARTHUR SPRY.—R. S. Helps, Gloucester.
HENDERSON, THOMAS PURDES, M.A.—Walter William Wynne, Liverpool; Thomas Dodge, Liverpool.
HIGNETT, HORACE.—John Hignett, Chester.
HOOLE, FRANCIS WILLIAM.—Francis Hoole, Sheffield.
HOPPER, ISAAC.—W. C. Newby, Stockton-on-Tees.
HUGHES, JOHN.—Thomas Minshall, Oswestry; Charles Minshall, Oswestry.
HULL, GEORGE HENRY.—W. H. Withall, 7, Parliament-street.
HUNT, CHARLES PHILIP.—D. Morgan, Newgate-street.
HYDE, WILLIAM, JUN.—Christopher Ingoldby, Louth; J. H. Bell, Louth; and D. J. Lee, 4, Bedford-row, Gray's-inn.
ILES, ALEXANDER HITCHMAN.—R. Helps, Gloster.
JACKSON, ARTHUR HOWLAND.—Henry Jackson, Malton, Yorkshire; W. R. Wilson, Malton, Yorkshire; C. E. Emmet, 14, Bloomsbury-square.
JACKSON, STEPHEN BELLOTT.—Joseph Challinor, Leek.
JAMES, JOHN CALVERT.—Thomas Fowle, Northallerton.
JAYNES, THOMAS EDWIN.—George M. Abell, Gloucester.
JARMAN, WILLIAM JAMES.—J. H. Lloyd, 4, Bloomsbury-square; J. Paddison, 11, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
JENNINGS, HENRY.—T. W. Ratcliff, Commercial-road East.
JOHNSON, ALFRED BULMER.—James Wilson Holme, 34, Old Jewry.
JOHNSON, WILLIAM.—J. A. Radcliffe, 20, Craven-street, Strand.
JONAS, ALFRED.—Thurnall & Nash, Royston.

JONES, EDWARD THOMAS.—Charles G. H. St. Patrick, Bristol.
 JONES, THOMAS.—J. H. Jones, Portmadoc.
 JUDGE, WILLIAM GEBBARD.—T. G. Judge & A. Wilson, Banbury.
 KETT, RICHARD THOMAS.—W. C. Newby, Stockton-on-Tees.
 LANNING, FREDERICK.—Robert Lanning, Pembroke.
 LAYTON, GEORGE.—John Layton, 8, Ely-place.
 LEMAN, ROBERT EDWARD.—James Lemman, 51, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 MAPLES, WILLIAM.—Frederick Maples, 6, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.
 MARCY, WILLIAM DOWNES.—George Marcy, Wellington, Salop.
 MONTAGUE, HUYSAN.—William Hackwood, 7, Wallbrook.
 MORGAN, REES POWELL.—David Randall, Neath.
 MORTIMER, WILLIAM PAREY.—Thomas Gwynne, Haverfordwest.
 MOSER, GEORGE EDWARD.—J. J. Moser, Kendal.
 MOSS, HENRY.—T. F. Maddock, Chester.
 NEWARK, WILLIAM.—R. H. Minster, Coventry.
 NICHOL, GEORGE.—Henry Nichol, 88, Queen-street.
 NORBURY, JOHN FREDERICK.—W. S. Forster, 28, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 OSLER, WILLIAM CHANNING.—Thomas Martineau, Birmingham.
 OWEN, CHARLES HENRY.—John Richardson, Manchester.
 PACKWOOD, WILLIAM.—H. I. Davies, Coventry.
 PARK, JOHN.—E. Scott, Wigan; and E. Scott, Jun., Wigan.
 PARK, WILLIAM WOOD.—G. R. Park, Hedon.
 PARKINSON, GEORGE LOVELL.—C. P. Froom, 35, Lincoln's-inn-fields; H. W. Parker, Cornhill.
 PARRINGTON, HENRY JOHN.—Robert Richmond, Stockton-on-Tees.
 PAYNE, JOHN.—F. Smith, 19, Essex-street, Strand.
 POPE, WILLIAM.—J. T. Tenney, Kingston-upon-Hull; and R. Boyer, 14, Old Jewry-chambers.
 PRESTON, CHARLES FRANCIS.—F. W. Preston, Tenbury.
 RANDALL, HENRY.—A. Humphrys, Manchester; J. F. Randall, 32, Coleman-street; and H. J. Riches, 12, King's Bench-walk, Temple.
 REES, THOMAS.—Thomas Lewis, Narberth, Pembroke; and C. E. Abbott, 52, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 RENSHAW, ALFRED GEORGE.—W. H. Saltwell, 1 Stone-buildings; and C. Argles, 1, East India Avenue.
 REEVE, WILLIAM.—Thomas Cooper, 23, New Ormond-street.
 ROBINSON, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS.—Joseph Raw, 7, Furnival's-inn; and Henry Robinson, Settle.
 ROLPH, THOMAS LAWFORD.—Joseph Lucas, 1, Trinity-place.
 RUMBLOW, WILLIAM MERRICK.—M. B. Bircham, Fakenham; and T. Stephens, 29, Essex-street, Strand.
 SAXELBYE, EDWARD.—G. C. Roberts, Kingston-upon-Hull; and J. S. Hargrove, 3, Victoria-street, Westminster.
 SCOTT, FREDERICK ARTHUR.—A. O. Atkinson, Kingston-upon-Hull.
 SODAMORE, WILLIAM RICHARD.—O. D. Mordaunt; S. H. C. Maddock.
 SHUTTE, ERNEST RICHARD VYVYAN.—C. F. Fisher, Ventnor.
 SMITH, EDWARD.—T. Tilleard, 34, Old Jewry.
 SMITH, JOHN CHRISTOPHER.—Thomas Doune Calthorp, 8, Whitehall-place.
 SMITH, WILLIAM SAMUEL.—G. H. Smith, York; and George Chapman, 24, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 SPARKS, WILLIAM BLENCOWE, B.A.—William Sparks, Crewkerne.
 SPARKS, JAMES.—William Stone, Bradford-on-Avon.
 STAFFORD, ZACCHEUS.—John Hopkinson Buttery, Birmingham and Nottingham.
 STEPHENS, HENRY ALFRED.—Richard Nation, 4, Orchard-street, Portman-square.
 STOKES, WALTER FREDERIC.—G. C. G. Allen, 64, Chan-cery-lane.
 STRICKLAND, EDWARD.—Jacob Strickland, Bristol.
 SWEETING, EDWARD.—H. D. Poole, Lincoln's-inn.
 SYDNEY, HENRY ISAAC.—T. S. Sydney, 33, Jewry-street, Aldgate.
 TAPLEY, RICHARD LEWIS.—Lewis Tapley, Great Torrington.
 TAYLOR, WELLINGTON.—W. H. Walsh, Oxford.
 THOMAS, EDWARD.—Henry Abbot, Bristol.

THOMAS, EDWARD DUMARESQ.—David Thomas, Brecon.
 THOMAS, JACOB.—E. Lloyd, Aberayron.
 THOROWGOOD, THEODORE.—E. G. Craig, Baintree.
 TICEHURST, ROWLAND.—W. H. Gwinnett, Cheltenham.
 VAUDREY, THOMAS WILLIAM.—John Wilson, Congleton.
 VEAL, RICHARD HENRY.—Thomas Johnson, Midhurst; John S. Bockett, 60, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 VINCENT, RALPH.—M. H. Jacobs, 1, Budge-row.
 WADE, GEORGE CHOLWICK.—W. T. Wade, Great Dunmow.
 WAGSTAFFE, JOHN FRANCIS.—W. G. Wagstaffe, Grantham.
 WALDRON, WILLIAM.—Joseph Stokes, Dudley.
 WALLACE, ROBERT.—Joseph Watson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 WALMSLEY, JOHN MALLINER.—William Owen, Wem.
 WARD, JAMES LIVESEY.—J. E. Ward, Congleton.
 WEBB, GEORGE EDWARD.—W. B. Kidder, 22, Calthorpe-street, Gray's-inn-road.
 WEBB, THOMAS JOHN.—J. Partridge, Birmingham.
 WEDDALL, ROBERT.—J. C. Weddall, Berwick-upon-Tweed.
 WESTON, GEORGE.—R. Nicholson, 24, Spring-gardens.
 WHALL, JAMES SNOW.—John Whall, Workop.
 WHATLEY, JOSEPH OSBERT.—Joseph Whatley, Reading; A. Anstie, 10, New-inn, Strand.
 WICKS, HENRY PHILIP.—James Brockbank, Whitehaven.
 WILKINSON, THOMAS.—J. Quinn, Liverpool.
 WOOD, THOMAS GARD.—William Wood, 178, New Kent-road.
 WOODWARD, HENRY DAVIS.—Hadden Woodward, Wadnesbury.
 WOOLF, SIDNEY.—D. Woolf, 24, Gresham-street, Bank.
 WOOLLS, GEORGE HARMAN.—Edward Woolfs, Uxbridge.
 WORTHINGHAM, CHRISTOPHER.—J. E. Ward, Congleton.
 YOUNG, EDWARD.—G. Young, Taverley-green; A. L. Young, Longton; and F. C. Greenfield, Longton, and 3, Lancaster-place, Strand.

Hilary Term, 1867, pursuant to Judges' Orders.

AINSWORTH, JOHN.—J. P. Robinson, Liverpool.
 CROSS, HENRY.—William Cross, Prescott; William Rowson, Prescott.
 LLOYD, WILLIAM JAMES.—George Blakey, Newport.
 PHILBRICK, ECKERTON.—J. S. Barnes, Colchester; W. H. Farnfield, Serle-street; R. A. Parker, 41, Bedford-row.
 RHODES, FREDERICK PARKER.—C. Newman, Barnsley.
 WALLS, JOHN PATMORE.—Sheriff & Son, Fenchurch-street.
Hilary Vacation, 1867, pursuant to 23 & 24 Vict. c. 127.
 BADDELEY, FREDERICK PIPER.—T. Baddeley, jun., 48, Leman-street.
 KNOWLES, PHILIP SAGGERS.—E. Foster, Cambridge.
 LEADER, WILLIAM.—Thomas Part, Wigan.
 MILNE, FRANK.—E. C. Milne, Manchester; E. C. Hopps & P. Earle, Manchester.
 MOSSOP, RICHARD PEELE.—R. Mossop, Long Sutton.
 SMITH, STUART LE BLANC.—Robert Smith, Richmond; G. B. Hume, 10, Great James-street, Bedford-row, and 8, John-street, Bedford-row.

LAW STUDENTS' JOURNAL.

LAW CLASSES AT THE INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY.

Mr. D. STURGES, on Equity, Monday, Nov. 26, class B, elementary and advanced. Thursday, Nov. 29, class A, elementary and advanced.
 Mr. A. BAILEY, on Real Property. No class on Tuesday, Nov. 27. Friday, Nov. 30, class B, elementary and advanced.
 Mr. E. A. C. SCHALCH, on Common Law, Wednesday, Nov. 28, class A, elementary and advanced.

LAW LECTURES AT THE INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY.

Mr. E. CHARLES, on Equity, Monday, Nov. 26.
 Mr. H. W. LORD, on Common Law, and Mercantile Law, Friday, Nov. 30.

CANDIDATES WHO PASSED THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1866.

Names of Candidates.	To whom Articled, Assigned, &c.
Alexander, Arthur William	Michael Henry Rankin.
Alsop, John Alfred	George Lewis Phipps Eyre.
Appleton, Charles	Henry Pashley.
Bache, William	John B. Shepherd.

Names of Candidates.	To whom Articled, Assigned, &c.	Names of Candidates.	To whom Articled, Assigned, &c.
Baker, John Collins.....	John Baker.	Lane, Charles Henry	Lionel Oliver Bigg.
Banks, William, jun.	Thomas Motley Weddall.	Laycock, William	George Dyson.
Barnes, Charles Boorn.....	Charles James Barnes.	Leech, William, B.A.	Joseph Leech.
Barry, John	George William Hodge.	Lucas, Charles Cecil	Robert Francis Showler.
Barron, William Edward ...	William Warwick King.	Luke, Albert Fairweather ...	George Frederick Truscott.
Baylis, Charles William	George Henry Garrard.	Marcy, William Downes.....	George Marcy.
Bayly, Alfred	Henry Wansey.	Maskell, Stuart Eaton	Henry Watson Parker.
Bazeley, Henry Montague ...	James Rooker; Francis Josias Cotton.	May, William Henry	Arthur Burch.
Benson, Robert	William Moordaff.	Meikle, John	Robert Reed Greig.
Biggs, Russell Hugh Worthington.	Laundry Walters.	Morgan, Morgan	Robt Francis Langley; John Morris.
Bingham, Joseph.....	Nathaniel Creswick.	Morgan, Rees Powell	David Randall.
Bishop, Lewis	Charles Bishop.	Morrison, Ernest Henry	George Carter Morrison.
Blaxland, William Athelstan	George Blaxland.	Mote, Richard Crofts	Edward Mote.
Brown, Robert, jun.	Robert Brown, sen.	Nelson, Charles Frederick ...	William Smith.
Buckingham, Wm. Fletcher	William Buckingham.	Neve, Walter	Julius G. Shepherd.
Buckley, Arthur	William Buckley.	Notcutt, Thomas Foster.....	Stephen Abbott Notcutt, jun.
Burgess, Alfred Howard.....	Alfred Paget.	Parkinson, George Lovell ...	Charles P. Froom; Henry Watson Parker.
Burney, Charles, B.A.....	John Thomas Ambrose; Saml. Steward; Park Nelson.	Parkinson, John, jun	Thomas Russel Kent.
Burrow, Frederic.....	Robert Burrow.	Parnell, George O'Connor ...	Thos. Saunders Parnell.
Burt, John Charles	William Richard Drake.	Pater, John James	Thos. Eaton; John Pater; Robert S. Gregson.
Byrch, Albert William	William Abraham Byrch.	Pearless, John Richard	William Gorham.
Carrington, Alfred	John Hessel Priestley.	Pope, William	John Thomas Tenney; Richd. Boyer.
Cheesman, George	Robert Furley.	Preston, Charles Francis....	Francis Wheatley Preston.
Child, William John	Thomas Clark.	Purvis, Robert	Christopher A. Wawn.
Clegg, Harry.....	Kay Clegg.	Quinn, Hugh	John Quinn.
Clitherow, Wm Seppings...	Richard Clitherow.	Rance, Hy. Wm. Henniker	Henry Rance.
Coleman, Arthur	Edward Mountford Coleman.	Rickards, Frederick Stanley	Benjamin Samuel Rickards.
Commins, Edward	Thomas Commins.	Roberts, William Henry.....	William Hicks.
Cory, William Henry	Clement Waldron.	Roscoe, Roscoe	Hargreaves & Knowles.
Cotton, Edward Bottreaux	Francis Josias Cotton.	Rowlands, Joseph	Robert Slaney.
Knill	William Garlick Coventon.	Rumbelow, William Merrick	Merrick B. Bircham; Thomas Stephens.
Coventon, William Thomas	Wm. Cross; Wm. Rowson; Edward Paton Cairns.	Rushworth, Chas. G. Golden	Chas. Harrington Rushworth.
Cross, Henry	Woodruffe Daniel.	Russell, Frank Milner	Andrew Alfred Collyer-Bristow.
Daniel, Russell Sewell	Charles Edward Mathews.	Sawyer, William Phillips ...	Charles Frederick Murray.
Davies, Crowther.....	Octavius Chapman T. Eagle-ton.	Shearman, John Gabriel ...	Francis Robinson.
Davies, David	George Alfred Lloyd	Shutte, Ernest Rd. Vyvyan	Charles Francis Fisher.
Davies, Robert Henry	Jas. Tassel; William Stewart Forster.	Simpson, Francis.....	John Dabbs.
Dyke, Reginald Hart	Thos. Edwards; Edwd. Doyle.	Simpson, Wm. Harness	James Tennant Simpson.
Edwards, Thomas, jun.	Charles Emmet.	Smith, Edward	Edwin Wittchell.
Emmet, George Edward	Fredk. Merrywether Burton.	Smithson, Edward Walter ...	Robert Edward Smithson.
Fairchild, Albinus James ...	Philip Richard Falkner.	Sparks, James	William Stone.
Falkner, Evelyn Sherard ...	John Douglass Finney.	Spencer, William Martin, jun.	Thomas Massey.
Finney, Richard	William Flux.	Stanley, Joseph, jun.	Isaac Bugg Coaks; Hy. Blake Miller.
Flux, Edward Hitchings.....	Richard William Ford.	Stockley, Thomas	William Stockley.
Ford, Charles	Charles Henry Basket.	Strachan, Robert Rowbottom	Thomas Frederick Taylor.
Forward, William	Stephen Pilgrim.	Strickland, Edward	Jacob Strickland.
Fox, Bohun Hy. Chandler ...	John Fraser.	Sutcliffe, John	John Molesworth.
Fraser, William Joseph	John Edward Fullagar.	Swann, Edward James.....	Charles John Collins Prichard.
Fullagar, John Edward	Henry Richard Silvester.	Tapley, Richard Lewis	Lewis Tapley.
Geaussett, Jas.	Thomas Washbourne Gibbs.	Thomas, James George.....	William Forrester.
Gibbs, Philip Washbourne...	William Allison.	Trevenen, Sydney William...	Edmund Carlyon.
Gilliat, Charles.....	Thomas Gole, sen.	Walton, William	Charles Walton.
Gole, Thomas, jun.	William Gray.	Warburton, John.....	John Godwin.
Gray, William Howard, B.A.	William Gregory, jun.	Warner, James	Powell Warner.
Gregory, William Henry ...	John Luke Haigh.	Weston, George, M.A.....	Richard Nicholson.
Haigh, James Clarke.....	Edward Walter Haines; John Clutton.	Wharton, Hugh	John James Paul Moody.
Haines, Edward Walter, jun.	John Freeland.	Wilkinson, Thomas.....	John Quinn.
Hall, Thomas	Henry Cockle.	Wilson, Lawrence.....	John Rogers Browne.
Harris, Henry	Edwin John Harvey.		
Harvey, Fredk. Wm.	William Crawford Newby.		
Hett, Richard Thomas.....	Thomas Binns.		
Hicklin, John William ...	James Stansfield.		
Higgin, Abraham Midgley ...	Charles William Hird.		
Hird, Charles Frederick ...	Alfred Sayres Edmunds.		
Horner, William Henry	William Henry Withall.		
Hull, George Henry	Daniel Morgan.		
Hunt, Charles Philip Francis	Daniel Clarke.		
Hunt, Joseph, jun.	Francis Ferns.		
Ingham, Thomas Dawson ...	Henry Jackson; William. R. Wilson; Chas. A. Emmet.		
Jackson, Arthur Howland ...	Thomas Wrake Ratcliff.		
Jennings, Henry	Marcus Louis.		
Jones, Charles Davenport ...	Henry Rogers.		
Jordan, Joseph.....	Isaac Harris Wrentmore.		
Kelly, William	Wm Lane; Herbert Lloyd.		
Lane, Arthur			

TRINITY TERM, 1866.

Herbert, Frederick Sanders.. Leverton, Jessopp; Francis Herbert.

CALLS TO THE BAR.

The undermentioned gentlemen were on the 17th inst. called to the Bar :-

By the Inner Temple—Edward Wilberforce, Edward Talbot Day Jones, Edward Bromley, George Wood Hill, James Brown Lister, John Henry Smith, James Reader White Bros, Samuel Laing, jun., John Charles Horsey James, Edward Wagg, John Henry Empson, John Gerald Fitz-Maurice, Frank Ramsden, Smith Taylor — Whitehead, George Norsworthy, Henry Norsworthy, Henry William Moore, Thomas Lean Wilkinson, Thomas Hanson Lewis, William Hibberd Brewer, David Fenwick Steavenson, James John Cooper Wyld, and George Henry Maxwell Batten, Esqs.

By the Middle Temple—Robert Nalder Clarke, John Short, Exhibitor, Alfred Allan Douglas, Hugh Lloyd Roberts, William Ogilvie Law, Thomas Ellis, Robert Frederick Boyle, John Victor Douglas De Wet, Jacob Cohen Stines, Philip Southby, Francis Fleming, Edward Spencer Carbery, John Robert Thomson, Harrison Prince Thomson, Henry William Bradford, William Stewart Byrth, Francis Herbert Westmacott, Robert Wining, Charles William Rocher, and Robert Blair Swinton, Esqs.

By Lincoln's Inn—Edward Ford, John White, Charles Hall, jun., John Bradley Dyne, jun., Robert Hawthorn Collins, John Templer Prior, William Taylor Warry, Robert Holford Macdowall Bosanquet, Gerard Finch Dawson, John Percival Balmer, John Henry Reade, George Hurley Barne, George Giffard Dineley, and Wilfred Kendall Clementson, Esqs.

By Gray's Inn—Henry Peat, William Edward Hilliard, Michael Madhusudana Datta, and John Gibson, Esqs.

COURT PAPERS.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1866.

This Court will, on Saturday, the 22nd day of December next, hold a Sitting for the purpose of giving judgment in cases then standing for judgment.

Nov. 20.

This Court will, on Tuesday the 27th day of November, instant, hold a sitting, and will proceed in disposing of the cases in the special paper, and any other matters then pending, and will also give judgment in cases then standing for judgment.

Saturday, the 22nd December, is the day appointed for judgments.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS.

Sittings at Nisi Prius in Middlesex and London before the Right Hon. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Knt., Lord Chief Baron of her Majesty's Court of Exchequer, after Michaelmas Term, 1866.

Middlesex.—Tuesday, Nov. 27—Inland Revenue and Special Juries; Wednesday, Nov. 28, to Saturday, Dec. 8, both inclusive—Special Juries and Common Juries.

London.—Monday, Dec. 10, to Monday, Dec. 24, both inclusive—Special Juries and Common Juries.

The Court will sit at ten o'clock each day.

A second Court will sit for the trial of causes when necessary.

CHANCERY SITTINGS.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1866.

LORD CHANCELLOR.

Lincoln's Inn.

Tuesday, Dec. 4 { The First Seal.—
App. mtns. & apps.
Wednesday .. 5 { Petns. & appeals.
Thursday .. 6
Friday .. 7
Saturday .. 8
Monday .. 10
Tuesday .. 11
Wednesday 12 { Appeals.
Thursday .. 13 { The Second Seal.—
App. mtns. & apps.
Friday .. 14
Saturday .. 15
Monday .. 17
Tuesday .. 18
Wednesday 19 { Appeals.
Thursday .. 20 { The Third Seal.—
App. mtns. & apps.
Friday .. 21 { Petns. & apps.
Saturday .. 22 { Appeals.

MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

Chancery-lane.

Tuesday, Dec. 4 { The First Seal.—
Mtns. & gen. pa.
Wednesday .. 5
Thursday .. 6
Friday .. 7
Saturday .. 8 { Petns. sht. caus.,
adj. sums, & apps.
Monday .. 10
Tuesday .. 11
Wednesday 12 { General paper.
Thursday .. 13 { The Second Seal.—
Mtns. & gen. papr.
Friday .. 14 { General paper.

Saturday .. 15 { Petns., sht. caus.,
adj. sums, and
general paper.
Monday .. 17
Tuesday .. 18
Wednesday 19 { General paper.
Thursday .. 20 { The Third Seal.—
Mtns. & gen. pa.
Friday .. 21 { Petns., sht. caus.,
adj. sums, and
general paper.
Saturday .. 22 { General paper.

N.B.—Unopposed petitions must be presented and copies left with the Secretary, on or before the Thursday preceding the Saturday on which it is intended they should be heard; and any causes intended to be heard as short causes must be so marked at least one clear day before the same can be put in the paper to be so heard.

LORDS JUSTICES.

Lincoln's Inn.

Tuesday, Dec. 4 { The First Seal.—
App. mtns. & apps.
Wednesday .. 5
Thursday .. 6 { Appeals.
Friday .. 7 { Petns. in lunacy,
bk. apps., app.
petns., and apps.
Saturday .. 8
Monday .. 10
Tuesday .. 11
Wednesday 12 { Appeals.
Thursday .. 13 { The Second Seal.—
App. mtns. & apps.

Friday .. 14 { Petns. in lunacy,
bk. apps., app.
petns., and apps.
Saturday .. 15
Monday .. 17
Tuesday .. 18
Wednesday 19 { Appeals.
Thursday .. 20 { The Third Seal.—
App. mtns. & apps.
Petns. in lunacy,
bk. apps., app.
petns., & apps.
Friday .. 21
Saturday .. 22 { Appeals.

NOTICE.—The days (if any) on which the Lords Justices shall be engaged in the Full Court, or at the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, are excepted.

V. C. SIR R. T. KINDERSLEY .
Lincoln's Inn.

Tuesday, Dec. 4 { The First Seal.—
Mtns. & gen. pa.
Wednesday .. 5
Thursday .. 6 { General paper.
Friday .. 7 { Petns., adj. sums.,
& general paper.
Saturday .. 8 { Sht. causes, adj.
sums., & gen. pa.
Monday .. 10
Tuesday .. 11
Wednesday 12 { General paper.
Thursday .. 13 { The Second Seal.—
Mtns., adj. sums.,
& gen. pa.
Friday .. 14 { Petns., adj. sums.,
& general paper.
Saturday .. 15 { Sht. causes, adj.
sums., & gen. pa.
Monday .. 17
Tuesday .. 18
Wednesday 19 { General paper.

Thursday .. 20 { The Third Seal.—
Mtns., adj. sums.,
& general paper.
Friday .. 21 { Petns., adj. sums.,
& general paper.
Saturday .. 22 { Sht. causes, adj.
sums., & gen. pa.

N.B.—Any causes intended to be heard as short causes must be so marked at least one clear day before the same can be put in the paper to be so heard.

V. C. SIR JOHN STUART.
Lincoln's Inn.

Tuesday, Dec. 4 { The First Seal.—
Mtns. and causes.
Wednesday .. 5 { Mtns. and causes.
Thursday .. 6 { Causes.
Friday .. 7 { Petns. & causes.
Saturday .. 8 { Sht. causes & caus.

Monday .. 10
Tuesday .. 11
Wednesday 12 { Causes.
Thursday .. 13 { The Second Seal.—
Mtns. & causes.
Friday .. 14 { Petns. & caus.
Saturday .. 15 { Sht. caus. & caus.
Monday .. 17
Tuesday .. 18
Wednesday 19 { Causes.
Thursday .. 20 { The Third Seal.—
Motions & causes.
Petitions and re-
maining mtns.
Friday .. 21 { Sht. causes, re-
maining petns., &
remaining mtns.
Saturday .. 22

N.B.—Any causes intended to be heard as short causes must be so marked at least one clear day before the same can be put in the paper to be so heard. No cause, motion for decree, or further consideration, except by order of the Court, may be marked to stand over, if it shall be within 12 of the last cause or matter in the printed paper of the day for hearing.

V. C. SIR W. P. WOOD.

Lincoln's Inn.

Tuesday, Dec. 4 { The First Seal.—
Mtns. & gen. pa.
Wednesday .. 5
Thursday .. 6 { General paper.
Friday .. 7 { Petns., sht. caus.,
adj. sums., and
general paper.
Saturday .. 8
Monday .. 10
Tuesday .. 11
Wednesday 12 { General paper.
Thursday .. 13 { The Second Seal.—
Mtns. & gen. pa.
Friday .. 14 { General paper.
Saturday .. 15 { Petns. sht. causes,
& adj. sums., and
general paper.
Monday .. 17
Tuesday .. 18
Wednesday 19 { General paper.
Thursday .. 20 { The Third Seal.—
Mtns. & gen. pa.
Friday .. 21 { Petns., sht. causes,
& adj. sums.
Saturday .. 22 { Remaining petns.

N.B.—Any causes intended to be heard as short causes must be so marked at least one clear day before the same can be put in the paper to be so heard.

PRIVATE BILLS IN PARLIAMENT.—During the present month, according to the standing orders of the House of Commons, all new undertakings for which Acts of Parliament are to be applied for in the next Session require to be advertised, and at the end of the month all plans, sections, and books of reference must be deposited. Last year the number exceeded 600, of which upwards of 300 related to railways, and of local Acts more than 300 were passed. In the next Session it is expected that of local applications the number will not exceed 300. Printed copies of bills are required to be lodged at the House of Commons on or before the 23rd of December, but this year they must be filed on or before the previous day, as the 23rd falls on a Sunday.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

ENGLISH FUNDS AND RAILWAY STOCK.

LAST QUOTATION, Nov. 22, 1866.

[From the Official List of the actual business transacted.]

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols, 89½
Ditto for Account, Dec. 6, 88½
3 per Cent. Reduced, 87½
New 3 per Cent., 87½
Do. 3½ per Cent., Jan. '94
Do. 2½ per Cent., Jan. '94
Do. 5 per Cent., Jan. '73—
Annuities, Jan. '80—

Annuities, April, '85
Do. (Red Sea T.), Aug. 1868
Ex Bills, £1000, 3 per Ct. 5 pm
Ditto, £500, Do. 3 pm
Ditto, £100 & £200, Do 5 pm
Bank of England Stock, 6½ per
Ct. (last half-year) 249
Ditto for Account.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

India Stock, 10½ p Ct. Apr. '74
Ditto for Account, —
Ditto 5 per Cent., July, '70 106
Ditto for Account, —
Ditto 4 per Cent., Oct. '88
Ditto, ditto, Certificates, —
Ditto Enfranch Ppr., 4 per Cent.

Ind. Enf. Pr., 5 p Ct., Jan. '72
Ditto, 5½ per Cent., May, '75
Ditto Debentures, per Cent.,
April, '64—
Do. Do., 3 per Cent., Aug. '73
Do. Bonds, 4 per Ct., £1000, pm
Ditto, ditto, under £1000, 23 pm

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per share.
5000	5 per cent	Clerical, Med. & Gen. Life	100	£ 10 0 0	25 17 6
4000	40 pc & ba	County ...	100	10 0 0	85 0 0
40000	8 per cent	Eagle ...	50	3 0 0	6 17 6
10000	7 1/2 & 9d pc	Equity and Law ...	100	6 0 0	7 15 0
20000	7 1/2 & 10d pc	English & Scot. Law Life	50	3 10 0	4 15 0
2700	5 per cent	Equitable Reversionary...	105	...	95 0 0
4600	5 per cent	Do. New ...	50	50 0 0	45 0 0
5000	5 & 3 p sh b	Graham Life ...	20	5 0 0	...
20000	5 per cent	Guardian ...	100	50 0 0	44 0 0
20000	7 per cent	Home & Col. Ass., Limtd.	50	5 0 0	2 0 0
7500	8 1/2 per cent	Imperial Life ...	100	10 0 0	15 0 0
60000	10 per cent	Law Fire ...	100	2 10 0	5 0 0
10000	3 1/2 per cent	Law Life ...	100	10 0 0	8 17 6
100000	6 & 7 pr ct	Law Union ...	10	0 10 0	0 16 6
20000	6s p share	Legal & General Life	50	8 0 0	8 0 0
20000	5 per cent	London & Provincial Law	50	4 17 8	4 5 0
40000	10 per cent	North Brit. & Mercantile	50	6 5 0	16 15 0
2500	1 1/2 & bns	Provident Life ...	100	10 0 0	38 0 0
689220	20 per cent	Royal Exchange...	Stock	All	295
—	6 1/2 per cent	Sun Fire	All	203 0 0
4000	...	Do. Life	All	63 0 0

RAILWAY STOCK.

Shares.	Railways.	Paid.	Closing Prices.
Stock	Bristol and Exeter	100	88
Stock	Caledonian	100	123
Stock	Glasgow and South-Western	100	119
Stock	Great Eastern Ordinary Stock	100	27
Stock	Do., East Anglian Stock, No. 2	100	6
Stock	Great Northern	100	117
Stock	Do., A Stock	100	12 1/2
Stock	Great Southern and Western of Ireland	100	92
Stock	Great Western—Original	100	53 1/2
Stock	Do., West Midland—Oxford	100	38
Stock	Do., do.—Newport	100	35
Stock	Lancashire and Yorkshire	100	124 1/2
Stock	London, Brighton, and South Coast	100	84
Stock	London, Chatham, and Dover	100	18 1/2
Stock	London and North-Western	100	117 1/2
Stock	London and South-Western	100	84
Stock	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	100	125 1/2
Stock	Metropolitan	100	24 pm
10	Do., New	—	24 pm
Stock	Midland	100	124
Stock	Do., Birmingham and Derby	100	95
Stock	North British	100	38
Stock	North London	100	120
10	Do., 1864	5	7
Stock	North Staffordshire	100	74
Stock	Scottish Central	100	154
Stock	South Devon	100	45
Stock	South-Eastern	100	64
Stock	Taff Vale	100	150
10	Do., C	—	34 pm

* A receives no dividend until 6 per cent. has been paid to B.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday Night.

Russia having appeared once more in the market as a borrower of £6,000,000, has had the effect of making the rates for money somewhat higher, and it is very generally understood that absorption of capital may still further be produced by loans in other quarters. In addition to this, there will be a large sum of money required to pay dividends to creditors of the various companies which are at the present time in course of liquidation; dividends in several of them having already been announced. In the case of the Mercantile Credit Association, the payment of the dividend which commenced on Tuesday, absorbed no less a sum than £300,000; and there are many claims which have not yet been adjusted.

Under these circumstances, taking into consideration also the fact that the corn markets are in a very unsettled state, with every indication of continued high rates, it was not expected that any diminution would be made in the official minimum to-day; and the Bank court concluded without any change having been effected.

Consols are now 89 1/2 to 90 for money, and for the account ex-dividend, 88 1/2 to 88 3/4.

Foreign stocks have met with more inquiry. Purchases have been made both for speculation and investment, and there is every prospect of an upward tendency being continued. Mexican and Turkish stock have been principally dealt in; but all foreign loans are engaging more attention, now that so many disclosures of an unfavourable character have been made in the cases of joint-stock enterprise at home.

It has transpired that a petition is to be presented to Parliament against the proposals of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, for the liquidation of outstanding claims; and a Member of Parliament has promised to take charge of it. As some evidence of the light in which the measures of the representatives of the company are viewed, it may be noted that the publicity given to them caused the stock to recede.

Banking, insurance, and miscellaneous shares have been rather more actively purchased; and although there have been some fluctuations in prices, especially in credit and finance shares, quotations have but slightly altered.

On Tuesday an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited) was held, at which it was resolved to wind up voluntary under the supervision of the court. Some charges were made against the solicitors to the bank, which those gentlemen indignantly repelled.

In the case of Overend, Gurney, and Co., (Limited), Vice Chancellor Kindersley to day decided that the motions should stand over till the first day of the sittings after term. Mr. Peek was directed to bring £10,000 into court in part payment of the £20,000 call, and his credit of £26,000 to stand as a security for the remaining £10,000.

In re Barnard's banking company to-day (Thursday), Mr. Church, the chief clerk at the Rolls, said he considered it the interest of creditors and contributors that the official liquidator should proceed as soon as possible to settle the list; he deprecated any further delay, and said he should require a good case to be made before he granted any further extensions of time upon the application of contributories.

Petitions have been presented to wind up the following companies:—The Bank of Queensland (Limited); The Regent's Canal Iron Works Company (Limited); the London, Italian and Adriatic Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

THE FIRE IN THE HAMPTSTEAD-ROAD.—The inquiry into the circumstances attending the deaths of the three children, Emanuel, Miriam, and Sophia Lazarus, at the recent fire in the Hampstead-road, was continued yesterday before Dr. Lankester, at the Vestry-hall, St. Pancras. Mr. Solomons, solicitor, attended, as on the two previous occasions, on behalf of the parents of the deceased; and Mr. Superintendent Loxton watched the case on the part of the police, against whom the charge was made that they had been accessory to the death of the children by forcibly and unnecessarily preventing persons from attempting to rescue them. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the children had met with their death through suffocation on the night of the 5th of November, but that they were of opinion their deaths might have been prevented had it not been for negligence on the part of Nos. 60 and 216 S in not carrying out their instructions with regard to the saving of life in cases of fire.

In reply to the Coroner, the jury said they did not mean to imply by their verdict that the two policemen in question ought to be committed on a charge of manslaughter.

SERGEANTS'-INN.—The inn or hall in Chancery-lane, of the ancient order of sergeants-at-law has, under the auspices of Mr. Serjt. Bain, the present treasurer, just been thoroughly repainted and renovated, prior to the judges and sergeants dining there, according to custom, on the first day of Michaelmas term. The apartments of Sergeants'-inn, the drawing-room in particular, are very handsome. The windows are of painted glass, and contain a number of the arms of bygone eminent judges and lawyers. The collection of judicial portraits is probably one of the finest in the kingdom.

ESTATE EXCHANGE REPORT.

AT THE NEW AUCTION MART.

Nov. 19.—By Mr. G. A. SMITH.

Copyhold farmhouse, with paddock and grounds, containing 51a or 69a, and 18 acres of arable land, situate at Abbots Langley, Herts—Sold for £5,500.

Nov. 20.—By Messrs. ELGON & SON.

Leasehold residence, No. 27, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square; term, 6 years unexpired, at £10 per annum—Sold for £620.

Leasehold residence, No. 147, Great Portland-street, St. Marylebone; let on lease at £100 per annum; term, nearly 40 years, at £35 per annum—Sold for £755.

By Messrs. NORTON, TAYLOR, & CO.

Leasehold ground-rent of £400 per annum, arising from property in Basinghall-street, known as Guildhall-chambers; term, 94 1/2 years, from 1848—Sold for £5,500.

Freehold four mill, wharf, house, and premises, situate in St. Leonards-street, Bow—Sold for £2,500.

Freehold plot of building land, fronting Muswell-hill-road—Sold for £500.

Freehold plot of building land, fronting Muswell-hill-road—Sold for £330.

Nov. 21.—By Messrs. DEBENHAM, TWEED, & FARMER.

Freehold house and shop, No. 45, Beech-street, Barbican—Sold for £1,600.

Copyhold house and shop in Church-street, Hackney; let at £35 per annum—Sold for £650.

Leasehold house, No. 3, George-villas, Princes-road, Buckhurst-hill; let at £23 per annum; term, 99 years from 1865, at £4 1s. per annum—Sold for £250.

Leasehold business premises, No. 3, Westbourne-place, Bishop's-road, Paddington; term, about 18 years unexpired, at £180 per annum—Sold for £160.

By Mr. T. N. ARDER.

Leasehold residence, No. 16, Berkeley-square; term, 52 years, at £45 per annum, and underlet for the whole term at £250 and £330 per annum—Sold for £2,800.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BIRCH—On Nov. 18, the wife of C. Birch, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a son.
PROTHERS—On Nov. 7, at Chepstow-place, Bayswater, the wife of F. Prothers, Esq., Barrister, of a daughter.
SCOTT—On Nov. 17, at Kensington-park-gardens, the wife of S. S. Scott, Esq., Barrister, of a daughter.
WOOD—On Nov. 18, at Liverpool, the wife of C. Wood, Esq., Barrister, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BALL-SKELTON—On Sept. 1, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Hong Kong, the Hon. H. J. Ball, Acting Chief Justice of Hong Kong, son of the late H. Ball, Esq., Barrister, to Sarah W. M., daughter of J. Skelton, Esq., London.
BOWSELL-LANCASTER—On Nov. 17, at Holy Trinity Church, Paddington, F. W. Rowsell, Esq., Middle Temple, Barrister, to Harriette E., daughter of W. S. Lancaster, Esq., Stamford-hill.

DEATHS.

CIETHAM—On Nov. 17, at Adelaide-terrace, Halton-road, W., Mary J., daughter of the late W. Chetham, Esq., Falcon-square, Solicitor, aged 76.
ROBINSON—On Nov. 21, at Appleby, Westmoreland, Thomas Robinson, Esq., Solicitor, aged 58.
YARDLEY—On Nov. 18, at Blandford-square, E. Yardley, Esq., Magistrate of the Marylebone Police Court, aged 58.

UNCLAIMED STOCK IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The amount of Stock heretofore standing in the following Names will be transferred to the Parties claiming the same, unless other Claimants appear within Three Months:—

BIGGLEY, JOHN, Esq., near Litchfield, and **JOHN P. DRYOT, Jun., Esq.**, Litchfield. £34 6s. Consolidated £3 per Cent. Annuities.—Claimed by said J. P. Dryot, Jun., the survivor.
DAWBRIDGE, MARY A., Whitstable, near Canterbury, Spinster, now wife of James R. Daniels, Master Mariner. £23 16s. 8d. New £3 per Cent. Annuities.—Claimed by said J. R. Daniels, administrator of said M. A. Daniels, deceased.
LADON, SOPHIA C., Westborne-place, Piccadilly, widow, and James Nelthorpe, Esq., St. James-street, deceased. £30 12s. 7d., New £3 per Cent. Annuities.—Claimed by said S. C. Landon, widow, the survivor.
PETRE, FRANCIS P., Wilmot-street, Brunswick-square, Spinster. £100 Consolidated £3 per Cent. Annuities.—Claimed by G. R. Lee, her husband and administrator.
STEPHENS, ROBERT, Esq., Rotherfield-street, Islington, and Annie Short, a minor. £100 Consolidated £3 per Cent. Annuities.—Claimed by said A. Short, now of age, the survivor.

LONDON GAZETTES.

Winding-up of Joint Stock Companies.

FRIDAY, Nov. 16, 1866.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

British and American Steam Navigation Company (Limited).—Vice-Chancellor Stuart has, by an order dated Nov. 9, ordered that the voluntary winding-up of this company be continued. Flux & Argles, East India-avenue, Leadenhall-st, solicitors for the petitioners.

Leeswood Iron Company (Limited).—Order to wind-up, made by the Master of the Rolls on Nov. 10. Chester & Urquhart, Staple-inn, solicitors for the petitioners.

Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited).—Vice-Chancellor Stuart has, by an order dated Nov. 14, appointed Frederick Maynard, Broad-st, Arthur Cooper, George-st, and David Chadwick, Gt George-st, provisional official liquidators.

Royal Hotel Company of Great Yarmouth (Limited).—The Master of the Rolls has, by an order dated Nov. 2, appointed Thomas Parker Copeman, 27, Buckingham-st, Strand, official liquidator.

London Offices Company (Limited).—Petition for winding-up, presented Nov. 15, directed to be heard before the Master of the Rolls on Nov. 24. Fulbrook, Threanneedle-st, solicitor for the petitioner.

UNLIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Cork and Youghal Railway Company.—The adjudication upon the debts and claims of this company has been adjourned to Dec 10 at 12. The creditors who have not already sent in notices of their debts and claims, are peremptorily required, on or before Dec 1, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to William Targuard, 16, Tokenhouse-yard.

Second St Peter's Fifty Pounds Money Company.—Creditors are required, on or before Dec 16, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Peter Thompson, 19, Mount-st, Manchester. Saturday, Dec 23 at 12, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

TUESDAY, Nov. 20, 1866.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

National Financial Company (Limited).—Order to wind-up, made by Vice-Chancellor Stuart on Nov. 9. Harrison & Co, Old Jewry, solicitors for the petitioner.

Tavistock Iron Works and Steel Ordnance Company (Limited).—Order to wind up, made by the Master of the Rolls on Nov. 10. Canliffe & Beaumont, Chancery-lane, solicitors for the petitioners.

Colonial and General Gas Company (Limited).—Vice-Chancellor Stuart has, by an order dated Nov. 9, ordered that the voluntary winding-up of this company be continued. Nash & Co, Suffolk-lane, Cannon-st, solicitors for the petitioner; William Graham, and Howard & Co, Paternoster-row, solicitors for the petitioner William Robinson.

Granite and Hard Stone Working Company (Limited).—Order to wind up, made by Vice-Chancellor Stuart on Nov. 9. Mathews & Co, Leadenhall-st, solicitors for the petitioner.

Regent's Canal Ironworks Company (Limited).—Petition for winding-up, presented Nov. 17, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Kindersley on Dec 7. Flux & Argles, East India-avenue, Leadenhall-st, solicitors for the petitioner.

Hafod Hotel Company (Limited).—Petition for winding-up, presented Nov. 17, directed to be heard before the Master of the Rolls on Dec 8. Maradan, Walbrook, solicitor for the petitioners.

Freehold Land and Brickmaking Company (Limited).—Order to wind-up, made by the Master of the Rolls on Nov. 12. Stuart & Massey, Gray's-inn-sq, solicitors for the petitioner.

Merchants' Company (Limited).—Order to wind up, made by the Master of the Rolls on Nov. 12. Bailey, Tokenhouse-yard, solicitor for the petitioner.

Slate Mountain Company (Limited).—Creditors are required, on or before Dec 17, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to George Scott, 2, Bond-st, Walbrook. Friday, Jan 11 at 12, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

London, Italian, and Adriatic Steam Navigation Company (Limited).—A meeting of the creditors and contributors of the above company will be held at the London Tavern, on Nov. 28 at 12, for the purpose of ascertaining the wishes of the creditors and contributors of the company in the matter of the sale of the six steamships of the company.

UNLIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Cork and Youghal Railway Company.—The creditors of this company, in respect of lands, for the taking of which notice was given to them by this company, are required, on or before Jan 1, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their claims, to Messrs. Wilkinson, Stevens, & Wilkinson, 4, Nicholas-lane. Jan 21 at 12, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said claims.

Friendly Societies Dissolved.

FRIDAY, Nov. 16, 1866.

Bilton Friendly Society, Bilton, Warwick. Nov. 9.

Creditors under Estates in Chancery.

Last Day of Proof.

FRIDAY, Nov. 16, 1866.

Butler, Wm, Fryerning, nr Ingatesdown, Essex, Gent. Dec 6. Butler & Carter, M. R. K. R.
Evill, Thos, Bathford, Somerset, Gent. Dec 8. Beak & Briscoe, V. C. Kindersley.

Mallett, Thos, Old Palace, Croydon, Gent. Dec 17. Joy & Wren, V. C. Stuart.

Sankey, Sarah Ann, Chatham, Kent, Spinster. Dec 7. Frew & Strange, M. R.

Townson, Benj, Westmorland, Yeoman. Dec 3. Townson & Townson, V. C. Kindersley.

Waters, John, Meeching, Sussex, Mariner. Dec 12. Waters & Bull, V. C. Kindersley.

TUESDAY, Nov. 20, 1866.

Hooper, Wm, Bideford, Devon, Auctioneer. Dec 17. Jones & Hooper, M. R.

Donaldson, John Lockwood, Tonbridge Wells, Kent, Gent. Dec 4. Donaldson & Donaldson, V. C. Stuart.

Mead, Geo, Yord-rd Iron works, Commercial-rd East, Engineer. Dec 21. V. C. Stuart.

Powell, Wm, Cwmcovereth, Llanigon, Brecon, Farmer. Dec 14. Morgan & Price, V. C. Stuart.

Creditors under 22 & 23 Vict. cap. 35.

Last Day of Claim.

FRIDAY, Nov. 16, 1866.

Atkinson, John Ashby, Tydd St Mary, Lincoln, Farmer. Jan 1. Copeman, Holbeach.

Aumonier, Fred Gibson, Leadenhall-st, Jeweller. Dec 20. Bannister & Robinson, Rectory House, Martin's-lane.

Blakeley, Fras, Mundon, Essex, Farmer. Jan 1. J. & W. Crick, Malden.

Bloss, Wm, Brundish, Suffolk, Farmer. Jan 1. Taylor, Norwich.

Capewell, Wm, Birn, Wireworker. Jan 14. Jagger, Birn.

Coxon, Fras, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Gent. Dec 15. Blacklock, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Fossi, Don José Maria, Turner-st, Commercial-rd, Government Employé. Nov 30. W. & H. P. Sharp, Gresham House, Old Broad-st.

Froggatt, Hy, Rose Lodge, Tulse-hill, Esq. Dec 24. Burn, Carter-lane, Doctors'-commons.

Grahamsey, Jane, Whickham, Durham, Widow. Dec 5. Bousfield, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Harvey, Rose, Old Kent-rd, Surrey, Widow. Jan 1. Robinson, Ironmonger-lane.

Hill, Geo, Headon, Nottingham, Farmer. Jan 7. Marshall & Son, East Retford.

Howard, John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Leather Seller. Dec 15. Blacklock, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Keeling, Edwd Hy, Hyde-pk-gate, Esq. Jan 1. Wright, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Marwood, Mary, Scarborough, York. Dec 25. Bannister & Robinson, Rectory-house, Martin's-lane.

Reed, Robt, Cheddar, Somerset, Butcher. Dec 15. Parker, Axbridge, nr Weston-super-Mare.

Remington, Hy, Ulverston, Lancaster, Attorney. Jan 31. Remington, Ulverston.

Roberts, Robt, Mold, Flint, Publican. Dec 10. Kelly & Co, Mold.

Sanders, Thos, Bath, Rear-Admiral. Jan 1. Gill & Bush, Bath.

Stodard, Colonel, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, Public Performer. Dec 13. Church & Sons, Bedford-row.

Worthington, Wm, Skilton, Huntingdon, Gent. Dec 31. Johnson, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Young, Austin Little, Longton, Stafford, Attorney. Jan 2. Thurstans, Wolverhampton.

TUESDAY, Nov. 20, 1866.

Bill, Benj, Ledbury, Hereford, Timber Merchant. Jan 1. Masfield & Sons, Ledbury.

Cattaway, Jas John, Cleveland-st, Camberwell, Barge Owner. Jan 7.
 Poole, Bartholomew-close.
 Cusker, Bernard, Linacre, nr Lpool, Merchant. Mar 1. Yates & Co, Lpool.
 Foster, Wm, Ewell, Surrey, Esq. Jan 20. Freshfields & Newman, Bank-buildings.
 Harrison, John, Newbury, Berks, Esq. Dec 31. Lee & Co, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 Hudson, Thos Beaumont, Staplehurst, Kent, Gent. Jan 10. Hudson, Fenchurch-buildings.
 Lang, Hy, Melmoth Lodge, Cootham, Berks, Esq. Dec 14. Young & Co, Frederick's-pl, Old Jewry.
 Neame, Mary Anne, Sellings, Kent, Widow. Jan 1. Wightwick & Co, Canterbury.
 Phillips, Wm, Skeete-hill, Kent, Farmer. Dec 30. Russell & Co, Old Jewry-chambers.
 Renton, Thos, Ox Close, nr Ripon, York, Farmer. Jan 10. Siddall, Otley.
 Rudd, Jas Satterthwaite, Sydenham. Jan 1. Essel & Co, Rochester.
 Skudder, John, Church-row, Horsleydown. Jan 1. Price, Abchurch-lane.
 Smith, Benj, Handford, Stafford, Grocer. Dec 7. Slaney & Winstanley, Newcastle.
 Thompson, Maria, Stewart, Brussels, Belgium, Widow. Dec 21. Bailey, Tokenhouse-yard.
 Tingle, Benj, Grosvenor, Ecclesfield, York, Steel Refiner. Jan 1. Rodgers & Thomas, Sheffield.
 Tomkinson, John, Runcorn, Chester, Stone Merchant. Jan 15. Chorlton, Runcorn.
 Whiteman, John, Clarmont, Heydon-grove, Epping, Esq. Jan 20. Freshfields & Newman, Bank-buildings.
 Winyard, Saml, St Ann's-rd, Mile-end Old-town, Licensed Victualler. Jan 1. Price, Abchurch-lane.

Deeds registered pursuant to Bankruptcy Act, 1861.

FRIDAY, NOV. 16, 1866.

Abrahams, Lewis, Strand, Jeweller. Nov 13. Comp. Reg Nov 14.
 Adam, John, & John Webb, Lawrence Pountney-lane, Merchants. Oct 19. Inspectors. Reg Nov 15.
 Allan, Wm David, Billiter-sq, Shipbroker. Oct 19. Comp. Reg Nov 16.
 Anzies, Benj, Trunch, Norfolk, General-shop Keeper. Nov 7. Asst. Reg Nov 13.
 Bagley, Edw Geo, Pant, nr Oswestry, Salop, Grocer. Oct 19. Comp. Reg Nov 14.
 Batty, Wm, Poultry, Tailor. Oct 20. Comp. Reg Nov 15.
 Bell, Richd Hansell, South Shields, Durham, Merchant. Nov 2. Asst. Reg Nov 16.
 Blacke, Jas, & John Richd Blacke, Harley Bank, nr Todmorden, York, Architects. Oct 20. Asst. Reg Nov 18.
 Boorn, Thos, North Shields, Northumberland, Butcher. Oct 23. Asst. Reg Nov 15.
 Bourne, Saml, Hanley, Stafford, Draper. Oct 27. Comp. Reg Nov 15.
 Brain, Martin Geo, Devonport, Devon, Grocer. Oct 19. Asst. Reg Nov 14.
 Bray, Thos, Frome Selwood, Somerset, Painter. Oct 31. Asst. Reg Nov 15.
 Brown, John, Aston Cantloe, Warwick, Farmer. Nov 14. Comp. Reg Nov 16.
 Bryan, Geo, Manch, Iron Merchant. Oct 17. Asst. Reg Nov 14.
 Caldwell, Geo, East Stonehouse, Devon, Draper. Oct 22. Asst. Reg Nov 15.
 Cosier, John, Alpha-pl, Peckham, Grocer. Oct 16. Asst. Reg Nov 13.
 Crittenden, Hy, Low Leyton, Essex, Grocer. Oct 17. Asst. Reg Nov 13.
 Crouch, Jas, Bristol, Leather Merchant. Oct 15. Asst. Reg Nov 12.
 Davis, Ann, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Clothier. Nov 1. Comp. Reg Nov 15.
 Dika, Jas, Nottingham, Lithographer. Nov 1. Comp. Reg Nov 14.
 Dixon, Wm Fras, Lpool, Earthenware Dealer. Nov 13. Comp. Reg Nov 16.
 Dodge, Ann, Oldham, Lancaster, Stationer. Oct 22. Asst. Reg Nov 16.
 Downing, Edw Saml, Bristol, Accountant. Nov 14. Asst. Reg Nov 16.
 Edwards, Wm, Llangollen, Denbigh, Grocer. Oct 19. Asst. Reg Nov 15.
 Ellis, Fredk Wm, Clarendon-ter, Campbell-rd, Bow, Builder. Oct 19. Asst. Reg Nov 16.
 Figg, John, Camden-town, nr Forton, Southampton, Baker. Nov 5. Asst. Reg Nov 15.
 Fitzpatrick, Walter, War Office, Government Clerk. Nov 14. Comp. Reg Nov 16.
 Frank, Geo, Bradford, York, Draper. Oct 31. Asst. Reg Nov 13.
 Gammon, Danl, Smith-sq, Millbank, Firewood Merchant. Oct 8. Inspectors. Reg Nov 15.
 Gardner, Peter, Grimsbury, nr Banbury, out of business. Nov 12. Comp. Reg Nov 15.
 Glover, Jas, West Hartlepool, Durham, Travelling Draper. Oct 19. Asst. Reg Nov 14.
 Hampton, Jas, West Ham, Essex, Builder. Oct 25. Comp. Reg Nov 16.
 Hickman, Hy, Sedgley, Stafford, Timber Dealer. Nov 12. Comp. Reg Nov 15.
 Hoger, John, Denton Burn, Northumberland, Cartwright. Oct 18. Comp. Reg Nov 13.
 Horton, Wm Thos, Birm, Watch Manufacturer. Nov 1. Comp. Reg Nov 13.
 Howard, Jas, Denton, Lancaster, Hat Manufacturer. Nov 9. Comp. Reg Nov 14.
 Hudson, John, jun, Worcester, Earthenware Dealer. Nov 9. Asst. Reg Nov 14.
 Hughes, Alfred, Ramsgate, Kent, Grocer. Nov 2. Comp. Reg Nov 15.
 Hyde, Hy, Walsall, Stafford, Ale Dealer. Nov 3. Asst. Reg Nov 14.
 Jackson, Thos, & John Jackson, Sheffield, Builders. Oct 4. Comp. Reg Nov 15.
 Jackson, Wm Hy, Scarborough, York, Hotel Keeper. Oct 19. Asst. Reg Nov 15.

Jenkins, Humphrey Woodcock, St Asaph, Flint, Gent. Nov 8. Comp. Reg Nov 15.
 Kisch, Simon Abraham, Adelphi-ter, Strand, Gent. Nov 13. Asst. Reg Nov 15.
 Last, Joseph Wm, Heathcock-ct, Strand, Printer. Nov 14. Comp. Reg Nov 16.
 Maher, Jas Gregory, Bristol, Woollen Draper. Oct 23. Comp. Reg Nov 15.
 Mayall, Jas, Saddleworth, & Abraham Lord, Oldham, Lancaster, Cotton Spinners. Oct 18. Asst. Reg Nov 15.
 McCulloch, Chas Alex, Covent-garden Market, Druggist. Nov 9. Comp. Reg Nov 15.
 McNicol, Andrew, Lpool, Iron Merchant. Nov 3. Asst. Reg Nov 14.
 Montgomery, Chas, Chester, Stationer. Oct 19. Asst. Reg Nov 15.
 Mordant, Geo, Sheffield, Picture Dealer. Oct 31. Comp. Reg Nov 15.
 Musgrave, Geo Cooper, Hartlepool, Durham, Shipsmith. Oct 30. Asst. Reg Nov 15.
 Owens, Joseph, Everton, Lpool, Builder. Nov 9. Inspectorship. Reg Nov 16.
 Owen, Geo, Lpool, Agent. Nov 7. Comp. Reg Nov 13.
 Peake, Saml, Radley Heath, Stafford, Grocer. Nov 2. Comp. Reg Nov 16.
 Pepper, Thos, Smallthorn, Norton-in-the-Moors, Stafford, Grocer. Oct 18. Asst. Reg Nov 14.
 Phillips, Wm, Bolton, Lancaster, Linendraper. Nov 1. Asst. Reg Nov 15.
 Phillips, Edwy Stanley, Gracechurch-st, Insurance Agent. Oct 26. Asst. Reg Nov 15.
 Purkis, Jas, Gosport, Southampton, Grocer. Nov 7. Comp. Reg Nov 15.
 Rees, David, Bristol, Hotel Keeper. Oct 15. Asst. Reg Nov 12.
 Rivers, Wm Mollart, Hauley, Stafford, Watchmaker. Oct 23. Asst. Reg Nov 15.
 Rought, Edmd, Scarborough, York, Hairdresser. Oct 24. Asst. Reg Nov 15.
 Seeborg, Lauretz, & Hagbath Gregersen, Russell-st, Rotherhithe, Provision Merchants. Oct 16. Asst. Reg Nov 13.
 Seyringer, Wm, Kinslingbury, Northampton, Coal Merchant. Nov 6. Asst. Reg Nov 13.
 Smith, Thos, Wolverhampton, Merchant. Oct 22. Asst. Reg Nov 14.
 Soar, Wm Hy, Vauxhall-bridge-rd, Painter. Nov 13. Comp. Reg Nov 15.
 Stringer, Richd, Hunslet, Leeds, Carter. Nov 9. Comp. Reg Nov 14.
 Taylor, John, Jasper, The Pavement, Clapham, Upholsterer. Oct 23. Comp. Reg Nov 16.
 Taylor, Wm, Bishop Auckland, Durham, Tailor. Oct 20. Comp. Reg Nov 16.
 Thomas, John Swain, Blandford, Dorset, Licensed Victualler. Nov 13. Comp. Reg Nov 15.
 Timewell, Eliezer, Lpool, Victualler. Oct 27. Comp. Reg Nov 16.
 Tonks, Jas, Aston, Warwick, Jeweller. Oct 18. Comp. Reg Nov 15.
 Walker, Thos Fallows, Burton-upon-Trent, Stafford, Draper. Oct 19. Asst. Reg Nov 14.
 Wilson, Wm, Lpool, Comm Merchant. Nov 15. Comp. Reg Nov 16.
 Wilkinson, John, jun, Birm, Glass Dealer. Nov 1. Comp. Reg Nov 16.
 Woodwell, John, Bracknell, Warfield, Berks, Builder. July 23. Asst. Reg Nov 2.

TUESDAY, NOV. 20, 1866.

Albutt, Wm, Selly Oak, Worcester, Blacksmith. Nov 7. Comp. Reg Nov 20.
 Alden, Rose Hannah, Lever-st, St Luke's, Widow. Nov 1. Comp. Reg Nov 19.
 Alder, Daniel, Lpool, Fancy Stationer. Nov 6. Asst. Reg Nov 19.
 Anderson, Thos, Ford-rd, Old Ford, Silk Finisher. Nov 13. Comp. Reg Nov 16.
 Appleby, Robt, Pickering, York, Butcher. Nov 8. Comp. Reg Nov 19.
 Ashmore, Thos, & Geo Tattersall Hosie Lyall, Lpool, African Merchants. Nov 6. Comp. Reg Nov 17.
 Baker, Worthy, Bath, Licensed Victualler. Oct 25. Asst. Reg Nov 20.
 Barker, John, Abbots Hall, Essex, Farmer. Oct 22. Asst. Reg Nov 19.
 Belson, Robt Daniel, Martham, Norfolk, Seed Merchant. Nov 6. Asst. Reg Nov 20.
 Birch, Wm, Leicester, Jeweller. Nov 15. Comp. Reg Nov 16.
 Blackburn, Thos, Lpool, Cotton Broker. Nov 1. Comp. Reg Nov 16.
 Boden, Thos, Corn Exchange Offices, Mark-lane, Flour Agent. Oct 16. Asst. Reg Nov 19.
 Brassington, Levi, Congleton, Chester, Ribbon Manufacturer. Nov 10. Asst. Reg Nov 19.
 Britton, John, Bristol, Draper. Nov 6. Asst. Reg Nov 19.
 Brockman, Geo, Horsey, Norfolk, Farmer. Oct 24. Asst. Reg Nov 17.
 Byron, Wm, Sheffield, Builder. Nov 13. Comp. Reg Nov 19.
 Clare, Thos Deykin, Birm, General Merchant. Nov 9. Asst. Reg Nov 19.
 Cooke, Harry, Congleton, Chester, Ribbon Manufacturer. Oct 20. Asst. Reg Nov 16.
 Davis, Edwd, Bath, Cabinet Maker. Oct 31. Asst. Reg Nov 19.
 Deacon, Wm, Weston-by-Walland, Northampton, Wheelwright. Oct 25. Asst. Reg Nov 19.
 Dunninglioff, Wm, Kegworth, Leicester, Draper. Oct 24. Asst. Reg Nov 20.
 Ewart, Archibald, Prospect-pl, Edgware-rd, Draper. Oct 29. Asst. Reg Nov 19.
 Foxley, John, Manch, Professor of Music. Nov 8. Comp. Reg Nov 19.
 Giles, Geo, Egham, Surrey, Plumber. Nov 15. Comp. Reg Nov 16.
 Gill, Richd, Redrath, Cornwall, Travelling Draper. Oct 29. Asst. Reg Nov 16.
 Gillingams, Wm, Scott-st, Bethnal-green, Fish Salesman. Nov 16. Comp. Reg Nov 20.
 Gough, Thos, Finsbury-pavement, General Outfitter. Nov 15. Comp. Reg Nov 19.
 Gray, John Eaton, Tividale, Tipton, Stafford, Ironfounder. Nov 9. Comp. Reg Nov 20.

Hall, Peter, Manch, Smallware Manufacturer. Oct 25. Comp. Reg Nov 19.
Hartwright, Mary, Barbican, Ironmonger. Oct 31. Comp. Reg Nov 16.
Harvey, Jas, Stevenage, Hertford, Bootmaker. Nov 8. Comp. Reg Nov 19.
Hayes, John Skirbeck Quarter, Boston, Lincoln, Publican. Oct 31. Asst. Reg Nov 19.
Helliwell, Richard, Sheffield, Penknife Manufacturer. Nov 13. Comp. Reg Nov 16.
Hill, Wm Saml, Lamb's Conduit-st, Fruiterer. Nov 13. Comp. Reg Nov 19.
Hinton, Fredk, High Holborn, Stationer. Nov 2. Comp. Reg Nov 17.
Horsfield, Thos, Joe Cross, Chester, Innkeeper. Nov 13. Comp. Reg Nov 19.
Humphris, Daniel, Hatherley, nr Cheltenham, Gloucester, Brass-founder. Oct 23. Comp. Reg Nov 17.
Jones, Wm, Cowlishaw, nr Oldham, Lancaster, Willowar. Nov 7. Comp. Reg Nov 16.
Jones, Wm Owen, Barry Port, Carmarthen, Grocer. Nov 14. Comp. Reg Nov 16.
Kowalski, Ferdinand, Sheffield, Hosier. Oct 23. Comp. Reg Nov 20.
Laforet, Jas John, King's-rd, Bedford-row, Architect. Nov 12. Comp. Reg Nov 16.
Lambert, Miles, Lpool, Tailor. Nov 17. Comp. Reg Nov 19.
Lea, Jas, Appleton-within-Widnes, Lancaster, Builder. Nov 12. Comp. Reg Nov 17.
Leach, Fras Bolton, Sandown, Isle of Wight, Insurance Agent. Nov 7. Comp. Reg Nov 19.
Levy, Abraham, Artillery-st, Bishopsgate, Wholesale Draper. Oct 24. Comp. Reg Nov 20.
Lewis, John Wm, Roath, Glamorgan, Ironfounder. Nov 7. Asst. Reg Nov 19.
Marcus, Philip, Well-st, Welleclose-sq, Tailor. Nov 19. Comp. Reg Nov 20.
Marks, Joseph Maurice, Edgbaston, Birm, Comm Agent. Nov 17. Comp. Reg Nov 19.
Mason, Saml, Chapter-rd, Kennington, Clerk. Nov 7. Comp. Reg Nov 16.
Mockler, Thos, Cottage-pl, Brompton, Gent. Oct 18. Comp. Reg Nov 15.
Oaks, Wm, Lpool, Wireworker. Oct 25. Comp. Reg Nov 19.
Pettett, Wm, Northampton, Shoe Manufacturer. Nov 10. Comp. Reg Nov 16.
Phipps, Hy, Brecon, Draper. Nov 6. Comp. Reg Nov 19.
Piper, John, Lower Thames-st, Wine Merchant. Nov 3. Comp. Reg Nov 20.
Popple, Abraham, Sheffield, Builder. Oct 23. Comp. Reg Nov 20.
Pugh, Jas, Prisoner for Debt, London. Nov 17. Comp. Reg Nov 19.
Roths, Thos, Gt Percy-st, Clerkenwell, Slate Merchant. Nov 16. Comp. Reg Nov 16.
Rowley, Edwin, Attercliffe, Sheffield, Grocer. Nov 13. Comp. Reg Nov 17.
Rutherford, Chas Hy, Westbromwich, Stafford, Hosier. Oct 22. Comp. Reg Nov 19.
Sale, Saml Hodson, Riseholme-ter, Hackney-wick, Mining Agent. Oct 19. Comp. Reg Nov 16.
Sansome, Joseph, Lpool, Cabinet Maker. Nov 16. Comp. Reg Nov 20.
Schofield, Saml, Monkwell-st, Comm Agent. Nov 1. Comp. Reg Nov 19.
Sell, Wm Ward, & Richd Benj Austin, Dover, Tailor. Oct 19. Asst. Reg Nov 16.
Slater, Thos Asholt, Burr Wood Mill, Halifax, York, Damask Manufacturer. Oct 19. Comp. Reg Nov 16.
Smithson, Geo, Leeds, Cap Manufacturer. Oct 28. Comp. Reg Nov 19.
Smith, Thos, Gladlass, nr Sheffield, out of business. Nov 10. Comp. Reg Nov 19.
Spooner, Thos, Leicester, Gent. Oct 22. Inspectorship. Reg Nov 19.
Starch, Axel, Leadenhall-st, Merchant. Oct 25. Comp. Reg Nov 19.
Stevens, Jas, East Fockham, Builder. Oct 27. Asst. Reg Nov 7.
Story, Thos Fras, Leeds, Gent. Nov 13. Comp. Reg Nov 19.
Sword, Jane, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Hosier. Oct 25. Asst. Reg Nov 19.
Talbot, Wm John, Crundly-st, Poplar, Chemist. Nov 16. Comp. Reg Nov 19.
Tiddy, Edwd, Loughborough-pk, Surrey, Clerk. Nov 13. Comp. Reg Nov 20.
Tritton, Wm, Church-st, Hackney, Draper. Nov 2. Comp. Reg Nov 16.
Warren, Hy, Bexley Heath, Kent, Grocer. Nov 13. Asst. Reg Nov 20.
Ward, Jas, Ipswich, Suffolk, Builder. Oct 30. Comp. Reg Nov 19.
Wavell, Jas, Gosport, Southampton, Grocer. Oct 26. Asst. Reg Nov 17.
Webster, Lewis, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Manch, Joiner. Nov 10. Comp. Reg Nov 19.
Whannan, Simon, Cannon-st-rd, St George's East, Clothier. Nov 5. Comp. Reg Nov 17.
Wheldon, John Arthur, Stockport, Lancaster, Watchmaker. Oct 31. Asst. Reg Oct 19.

Bankrupts.

FRIDAY, Nov. 16, 1866.

To Surrender in London.

Arnett, Thos Butler, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Nov 12 (for pau). Dec 3 at 1. Dobie, Basinghall-st.
Barnett, David, Back-rd, St George, Pawnbroker. Pet Nov 12. Nov 27 at 2. Henderson, Leadenhall-st.
Baron, Edwd Geo, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, Warehouseman. Pet Oct 9. Dec 5 at 12. Langford & Marsden, Friday-st, Cheapside.
Barton, Philip Hy, Alfred-pl, Bedford-sq, Professor of Music. Pet Nov 6. Nov 27 at 12. Oliver, King-st.
Bradshaw, Alfred, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Nov 13 (for pau). Dec 1 at 11. Munday, Basinghall-st.
Bull, Benj, Oxford, Coal Merchant. Pet Nov 10. Nov 27 at 11. Hayes & Co, Russell-sq.
Byrne, Oliver, Birkbeck-rd, West Dulwich, Dealer in Precious Metals. Pet Nov 14. Dec 1 at 12. Sweeting & Co, Southampton-buildings.

Cattley, Randolph, Clayton, Sussex, Gent. Pet Nov 10. Dec 3 at 1.
Kidder & Willett, Calthorpe-st, Gray's-inn-rd.
Colebrook, Edwin, Plumstead, Kent, Journeyman Metal Fitter. Pet Nov 9. Nov 27 at 12. Eaden, Gray's-inn-sq.
Cole, Jas Parry, Lanark-villas, Maida-vale, Teacher of Music. Pet Nov 13. Dec 5 at 2. Briant, Winchester-house, Old Broad-st.
Eangblut, Robt John, Cumberland-st, Caledonian-rd, Pianoforte Manufacturer. Pet Nov 9. Nov 27 at 12. Allen, Chancery-lane.
Farrant, John Galschell, New Brentford, Chemist. Pet Nov 13. Nov 23 at 2. Haynes, Serle-st, Lincoln's-inn.
Farley, Hy Edwd, Dover, Kent, Butcher. Pet Nov 13. Nov 27 at 2. Lawrence & Co, Old Jewry.
Foat, Thos, Silchester-rd, Clarendon-rd, Notting-hill, Silk Mercer's Assistant. Pet Nov 14. Dec 3 at 11. Lindus, Cheapside.
Fothergill, Mark, Gt Tower-st, Dealer in Chemical Mannres. Pet Nov 14. Dec 10 at 11. Stanley & Co, Austinfriars.
George, Jas Thorne, Sutherland-pl, Bayewater, no profession. Pet Nov 13. Dec 5 at 2. Smith, Gresham-house, Old Broad-st.
Haigh, Geo, Edware-rd, Saddler. Pet Nov 14. Dec 5 at 11. Hall, Coleman-st.
Halsey, Caleb, Winchester-st, Bethnal-green-rd, Butcher. Pet Nov 10. Nov 27 at 1. Stevens & Co, Staple-inn.
Harrison, Joseph, Catharine-st, Seething-lane, Commercial Clerk. Pet Nov 14. Dec 5 at 12. Geach, Bedford-row.
Howard, Hy Joseph, Heron, Melbourne-pl, Bethnal-green, China Dealer. Pet Nov 1. Dec 10 at 11. Shearman, Little Tower-st.
Howell, Hy, Jas Joseph, Gt St Helen's, Merchant. Pet Nov 13. Nov 27 at 2. Wild & Barber, Ironmonger-lane.
King, John, Crispin-st, Spitalfields, Licensed Victualer. Pet Nov 14. Dec 5 at 11. Chidley, Old Jewry.
Litown, Tobias, Duke-st, Aldgate, Old Iron Dealer. Pet Nov 12. Dec 3 at 12. Howell, Cheapside.
Magnus, Joseph, Duke-st, Aldgate, Clothier. Pet Nov 12. Nov 27 at 2. Murray, Gt St Helen's.
Martin, Hy, Ockham, Surrey, Farmer. Pet Nov 12. Dec 3 at 12. Simpson, Wellington-st, Southwark.
Marah, Hastings, Sussex, Bookmaker. Pet Nov 13. Dec 1 at 11. Sweeting & Co, Southampton-buildings.
Marah, Wm Elliott, Victoria-rd, Holloway, Gent. Pet Nov 13. Dec 3 at 1. Chidley, Old Jewry.
McCord, Chas, Gravel-lane, Southwark, Greengrocer. Pet Nov 13. Nov 27 at 2. Edwards, Bush-lane, Cannon-st.
Millard, Georgiana Atkinson, Brighton, Sussex, Riding Assistant. Pet Nov 12. Dec 5 at 12. Birch & Gorton, Farnival's-inn.
Miller, Theodore Earl, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Nov 14 (for pau). Dec 1 at 11. Dobie, Basinghall-st.
Mitchell, Richd, Drury-lane, Bootdealer. Pet Nov 10. Nov 27 at 1. Munday, Essex-st, Strand.
Morley, Alfred, Malden-rd, Haverstock-hill, Builder. Pet Nov 12. Dec 5 at 1. Rodwell, Connaught-ter, Edware-rd.
Noble, Wm Hamper, Southampton, Clerk. Pet Nov 14. Dec 10 at 11. Paterson & Son, Bouverie-st.
Perman, Hy, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Nov 13 (for pau). Dec 3 at 11. Dubois & Maynard, Church-passage, Gresham-st.
Purlett, Alfred, Birch-lane, Dentist. Pet Nov 12. Nov 27 at 1. Lawrence & Co, Old Jewry-chambers.
Powell, Edwd, Malthay-st, Bermondsey, Gent. Pet Nov 12. Dec 3 at 1. Wellborne, Duke-st, London-bridge.
Shearaby, Alfred, Goldington-st, St Pancras, Cab Proprietor. Pet Nov 13. Dec 5 at 2. Allen, Chancery-lane.
Smith, Chas Alfred, George-st, Croydon, Bootmaker. Pet Nov 13. Dec 3 at 12. Parry, Croydon.
Tedder, Geo, Amersham-villas, Lewisham-rd, Vocalist. Pet Nov 12. Nov 27 at 2. Moss, Gracechurch-st.
Vigevana, Maria Arabella, Lansdowne-rd, Notting-hill, Lodging-house Keeper. Pet Nov 9. Nov 28 at 2. R. & C. Gold, Serjeants'-inn, Chancery-lane.
Walker, Joseph, Oaklands-pk, nr Walton-on-Thames, Bootmaker. Pet Nov 13. Dec 3 at 1. Durant, Guildhall-chambers.
Wagborn, Jas, & Wm Wagborn, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, Job Masters. Pet Nov 14. Dec 5 at 11. Sole & Co, Aldermanbury.
Watson, Caroline, Brighton, Boarding-house Keeper. Pet Nov 8. Nov 28 at 2. Harrison & Co, Old Jewry.
Willis, Michael, Thyodongarnon, nr Epping, Essex, Labourer. Pet Nov 10. Dec 5 at 12. Goldrick, Strand.

To Surrender in the Country.

Askey, Wm, York, Beerhouse Keeper. Pet Nov 13. Sheffield, Nov 28 at 1. Dyson & Roberts, Sheffield.
Austin, Geo, Jun, Cooling, Kent, Builder. Pet Nov 12. Rochester, Nov 26 at 2. Hayward, Rochester.
Bailey, John, jun, Hanley, Stafford, Colour Maker. Pet Nov 14. Hanley, Dec 15 at 11. Litchfield, Newcastle-under-Lyme.
Beardmore, Joseph, Leicester, Tobaccoist. Pet Nov 12. Leicester, Nov 27 at 10. Durrant, Leicester.
Blackburn, Geo, Brotherton, York, Greengrocer. Pet Nov 14. Pontefract, Nov 30 at 11. Jefferson, Pontefract.
Blagg, Wm, Birm, Greengrocer. Pet Nov 13. Birm, Dec 14 at 10. Sargeant, Birm.
Boulton, Robt, Lpool, Hose Maker. Pet Nov 12. Lpool, Nov 27 at 11. T. & F. Martin, Lpool.
Brannan, Patrick, Manoh, Figgelard. Pet Nov 13. Manoh, Dec 5 at 11. Heath & Sons, Manch.
Brassey, Wm, Litherland, Lancaster, Wheelwright. Pet Nov 13. Lpool, Nov 29 at 3. Kent, Lpool.
Barlton, Wm, Overton, Flint, Farmer. Pet Nov 14. Lpool, Nov 29 at 12. Hampson, Manch.
Cetti, Carlo Enstorgio, Lpool, General Dealer. Pet Nov 10. Lpool, Nov 27 at 3. Walker, Wellington.
Conway, John Wm, Coventry, Warwick, out of business. Pet Nov 10. Coventry, Nov 27 at 3. Smallbone, Coventry.
Dodsworth, John, York, Painter. Pet Nov 12. York, Nov 29 at 11. Grayston, York.
Dugey, David, Longparish, nr Whitechurch, Southampton, Innkeeper. Pet Nov 14. Andover, Nov 26 at 1. Mackie, Southampton.
Dunn, Thos, Bedford, Draper. Pet Nov 12. Bedford, Dec 11 at 3. Conquest & Stimson, Bedford.
Ellis, Richd, Heath, nr Farnham, Surrey, Journeyman Butcher. Pet Nov 12. Farnham, Nov 30 at 12. White, Guildford.

Fairbank, John Morpeth, Salford, Lancaster, Licensed Victualler. Pet Nov 12. Manch, Dec 3 at 11. Law, Manch.
Francis, Dani, Cadiz, Glamorgan, Yeadoaler. Pet Nov 10. Neath, Nov 29 at 11. Cuthbertson, Neath.
Froggatt, Thos, Yarpole, Leominster, Hereford, Journeyman Thrashing Machine Driver. Pet Nov 15. Birm, Dec 3 at 12. Lowe, Birm.
Fryer, Thos, Talk-on-the-Hill, Stafford, Joiner. Pet Nov 15. Birm, Dec 3 at 12. Hodson & Son, Birm.
Furness, Dani, and Isaac Furness, Sheffield, out of business. Pet Nov 12. Sheffield, Nov 28 at 1. Binney & Son, Sheffield.
Gambie, Geo, West Winch, Norfolk, out of business. Pet Nov 13. King's Lynn, Dec 4 at 11. Wilkin, King's Lynn.
Gillham, Thos Tooley, Totnes, Devon, Licensed Victualler. Pet Nov 13. Exeter, Nov 27 at 11. Floud, Exeter.
Greenway, Jonathan, Hoarwithy, Hereford, Wood Dealer. Pet Oct 29. Birm, Nov 30 at 12. Osborne, Ross.
Hall, Geo, Winchcomb, Gloucester, Baker. Pet Nov 12. Bristol, Nov 28 at 11. Plumber, Winchcomb.
Harker, Wm, Hy, York, Painter. Pet Nov 10. York, Nov 29 at 11. Grayson, York.
Harrison, Edwin, & Wm Young, Nottingham, Lacedressers. Pet Nov 15. Birm, Dec 4 at 12. Cowley & Everal, Nottingham.
Heath, Methley, York, Butcher. Pet Nov 13. Pontefract, Nov 30 at 11. Richardson & Turner, Leeds.
Jobson, Wm, Gt Grimsby, Lincoln, Joiner. Pet Nov 7. Gt Grimsby, Nov 23 at 11. Beattiffe, Grimsby.
Hochstetter, Jacques Edouard, Greenheys, Lancaster, Musician. Pet Nov 12. Manch, Dec 4 at 9.30. Smith & Boyer, Manch.
Jackson, Hy, Oldbury, Worcester, Licensed Victualler. Pet Nov 6. Birm, Nov 28 at 12. James & Griffin, Birm.
Jackson, Edwd, Nottingham, Tinman. Pet Nov 14. Birm, Dec 4 at 11. Belk, Nottingham.
Johnson, Thos, South Stockton, York, Builder. Pet Nov 14. Stockton-on-Tees, Nov 28 at 11.30. Dobson, Middlesbrough.
Jones, Thos, Bangor, Carnarvon, Painter. Pet Nov 6. Bangor, Dec 10 at 10. Edwards, Bangor.
Jones, John, Llanidno, Carnarvon, Saddler. Pet Nov 9. Nov 26 at 12. Williams, Llanidno.
Judd, Wm, Andover, Southampton, Grocer. Pet Nov 10. Andover, Nov 26 at 11. Cave, Newbury.
Kettlewell, Hy, Ilkley, York, Innkeeper. Pet Nov 6. Leeds, Nov 29 at 11. Wright & Waterworth, Keighley.
Law, Thos, Leicester, Beerhouse Keeper. Pet Nov 10. Nov 27 at 10. Arnall, Leicester.
Levy, Hy, Swansea, Glamorgan, out of business. Pet Nov 7. Swansea, Dec 5 at 11. Morris, Swansea.
Lewis, Thos, Poulton-Newydd, Llansyfelach, Glamorgan, Hauler. Pet Nov 7. Swansea, Dec 5 at 11. Tripp, Swansea.
Lowe, Jas, Great Haywood, Colwich, Stafford, Brewer. Pet Nov 8. Birm, Nov 28 at 12. James & Griffin, Birm.
Main, John, Sketty, Swansea, Licensed Victualler. Pet Nov 8. Swansea, Dec 5 at 11. Morris, Swansea.
Mathews, Jas, Brynhyfryd, Swansea, Builder. Pet Nov 7. Swansea, Dec 5 at 11. Morris, Swansea.
Mather, Mark, Carlisle, Innkeeper. Pet Nov 12. Carlisle, Nov 29 at 11. Wannop, Carlisle.
McDonald, Andrew, Lpool, Journeyman Saddler. Pet Nov 5 (for pau), Lancaster, Nov 30 at 12. Johnson & Tilly, Lancaster.
Merredith, John, Oldswinford, Worcester, Bill Discounter. Pet Nov 6. Birm, Nov 30 at 12. Price, Stourbridge.
Moore, Wm, Nottingham, Comm Agent. Pet Nov 12. Nottingham, Nov 28 at 11. Belk, Nottingham.
Munson, Simon, Ipswich, Suffolk, Innkeeper. Pet Nov 14. Ipswich, Nov 28 at 11. Moore, Ipswich.
Neast, Robt, Bilston, Stafford, Baker. Pet Nov 14. Birm, Nov 28 at 12. Bowen, Bilston.
Nicholls, Elis Ann, Prisoner for Debt, Stafford. Adj Nov 10. Birm, Nov 28 at 11. James & Griffin, Birm.
Parkinson, Thos, Upsall, nr Thirsk, York, Farmer. Pet Nov 12. Leeds, Nov 26 at 11. Bond & Barwick, Leeds.
Parkin, Hy, Beale, Stafford, Baker. Pet Nov 14. Hanley, Dec 15 at 11. Tomkinson, Beale.
Powell, Fredk, Shettler Mill, Frensham, Surrey, Grocer. Pet Nov 12. Frensham, Nov 30 at 12. White, Guilford.
Richardson, Geo, Leicester, Haberdasher. Pet Nov 15. Birm, Dec 4 at 11. Harvey, Leicester.
Rountree, John, Stockton, Durham, Cabinet Maker. Pet Nov 13. Stockton-on-Tees, Nov 28 at 11. Clemmet, jun, Stockton.
Rowbotham, John, Openshaw, nr Manch, Beer Dealer. Pet Nov 5. (for pau), Lancaster, Nov 30 at 12. Johnson & Tilly, Lancaster.
Scott, Benj, Burslem, Stafford, Potter. Pet Nov 14. Hanley, Dec 15 at 11. Davy, Burslem.
Setters, Jas, Buckfastleigh, Devon, Baker. Pet Nov 13. Totnes, Nov 27 at 12. Windent, Totnes.
Slight, Robt Franklin, Nottingham, Joiner. Pet Nov 13. Birm, Nov 27 at 11. Percy & Co, Nottingham.
Thomas, Rees, Cardiff, Glamorgan, Weaver. Pet Nov 13. Bristol, Nov 28 at 11. King & Plummer, Bristol.
Turner, Joseph, Middlesbrough, York, Beerhouse Keeper. Pet Nov 14. Stockton-on-Tees, Nov 28 at 11.30. Dobson, Middlesbrough.
Wood, Wm Hy, Manch, Foulterer. Pet Nov 13. Salford, Dec 1 at 9.30. Andrews, Manch.
Woodley, Wm Hy, Torquay, Devon, Foulterer. Pet Nov 9. Newton Abbot, Nov 30 at 11. Carter, Torquay.
Woodham, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, Worcester. Adj Nov 12. Birm, Nov 30 at 12. James & Griffin, Birm.
Woolley, Wm, Chasewater, Cornwall, Bootmaker. Pet Nov 14. Truro, Nov 28 at 11. Paull, Truro.

TUESDAY, NOV. 20, 1866.

To Surrender in London.

Bambery, John Jas, Greenwich rd, Greenwich, Tallor. Pet Nov 16. Dec 1 at 12. Munday, Basinghall-st.
Battley, Chas, jun, Heath-cottages, Hanwell, Builder. Pet Nov 16. Dec 5 at 12. Hope, Ely-place.
Bernstein, Jacob, Bedford-sq, Commercial-rd, East, Slipper Manufacturer. Pet Nov 16. Dec 1 at 1. Steadman, Mason's-avenue, Coleman-st.

Brace, Chas, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Nov 14. Dec 10 at 12. Harrison & Co, Old Jewry.
Cockell, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Nov 14. Dec 1 at 12. Pearce, Giltspur-st.
Coffen, Emma, King-st, Hammersmith, out of business. Pet Nov 15. Dec 3 at 2. Whiting, New-inn, Strand.
Coulthard, Geo, Spencer-villas, St James's-rd, Croydon, Contractor's Agent. Pet Nov 17. Dec 5 at 1. Parry, Croydon.
English, Edwd, Wintoning-pl, Devons-rd, Bromley-by-Bow, Journeyman Butcher. Pet Nov 15. Dec 10 at 12. Kent, Cannon-st.
Erntman, Geo, Mark-lane, Tailor. Pet Nov 16. Dec 3 at 1. Lindsay & Mason, Basinghall-st.
Fesenmeyer, John Wm Hy, High-st, Clapham, Chemist. Pet Nov 2. Dec 1 at 12. Rooks & Co, Eastcheap.
Fouraces, Saml, Cranbourne-st, Leicester-sq, Tailor. Pet Nov 12. Dec 5 at 1. Brown, Basinghall-st.
Gurnham, Robt, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Nov 14 (for pau). Dec 10 at 12. Dobie, Basinghall-st.
Hammond, Jas, Upper Gloucester-st, Dorset-sq, out of practice. Pet Nov 15. Dec 5 at 12. Lawrence & Co, Old Jewry-chambers.
Hanks, Josiah, Rowstock, Berks, Farmer. Pet Nov 16. Dec 1 at 1. Ford & Lloyd, Bloomsbury-sq.
Houlder, Wm, Paul's-wharf, Upper Thames-st, Vitriol Manufacturer. Pet Nov 13. Dec 1 at 11. Lawrence & Co, Old Jewry-chambers.
Jeffrey, Robt Riddell, Old Kent-rd, Agent. Pet Nov 15. Dec 10 at 12. Watson, Cannon-st.
Jones, Stanley, Vulcan-ter, Brockley-rd, New-cross, out of business. Pet Nov 12. Dec 5 at 1. Peverley, Coleman-st.
Levy, Geo Lewis, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Nov 16 (for pau). Dec 10 at 1. Gosley, Bow-st, Covent-garden.
Mackenzie, David, Leadenhall-st, Ship Broker. Pet Nov 14. Dec 1 at 12. Billing, Chapel-st, Poultry.
Mitohason, Thos York, Guilford-st, Russell-sq, Clerk. Pet Nov 15. Dec 3 at 2. Munday, Basinghall-st.
Nurse, Cedric, New Bond-st, Coach Builder. Pet Nov 13. Dec 5 at 1. Treherne & Co, Alderman-st.
Rangercroft, Benj John, St Peter's-rd, Mile-end, Fish Salesman. Pet Nov 15. Dec 1 at 1. Evans, John-st, Bedford-row.
Sutton, Hy Morrison, Norwich, Draper. Pet Oct 23. Dec 5 at 1. Heather & Son, Paternoster-row.
Townley, John Thos, Dean-st, Finsbury-sq, Funeral Furnisher. Pet Nov 15. Dec 3 at 2. Buchanan, Basinghall-st.
Whitlock, Fredk, Marcham, Berks, Baker. Pet Nov 14. Dec 10 at 11. Munday, Basinghall-st.
Williams, Thos Richd, Steeple Aston, Oxford, Baker. Pet Nov 16. Dec 1 at 1. Mackeson & Co, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
Wilson, Chas Augustin Jesse, Fenchurch-st, Wine Merchant. Pet Nov 17. Dec 5 at 1. Lawrence & Co, Old Jewry-chambers.

To Surrender in the Country.

Appleton, Hy, Bristol, out of business. Pet Nov 15. Bristol, Dec 7 at 12. Pigeon.
Askey, Wm, Sheffield, Beerhouse Keeper. Pet Nov 13. Sheffield, Nov 28 at 11. Dyson & Roberts, Sheffield.
Beames, Abraham, Tipkiss, Stafford, Miner. Pet Nov 16. Dudley, Dec 6 at 12. Warrington, Dudley.
Butler, Joseph, Darlaston, Stafford, Tailor. Pet Nov 13. Walsall, Dec 12 at 12. Brevitt, Darlaston.
Campbell, Wm Fms, Scarborough, York, Dealer in Fancy Goods. Pet Nov 3. Leeds, Dec 6 at 11. Bond & Barwick, Leeds.
Cherry, Jas, Prisoner for Debt, Leicester. Adj Nov 12. Nottingham, Dec 4 at 11.
Coleman, Hy, Edwd, Mitchelnden, Gloucester, Apothecary. Pet Nov 16. Bristol, Nov 30 at 11. Wilker, Gloucester.
Coutts, Geo, Tewkesbury, Gloucester, Plumber. Pet Nov 15. Tewkesbury, Dec 1 at 10. Taynton, Gloucester.
Cox, Chas, Cambridge, Licensed Victualler. Pet Nov 16. Cambridge, Dec 3 at 2. Jarrold, Cambridge.
Davies, Hy, Manch, Publican. Pet Nov 16. Manch, Dec 4 at 11. Cobbett & Wheeler, Manch.
Dowling, Hy, Porrawood, Southampton, out of business. Pet Nov 14. Southampton, Nov 28 at 12. Mackey, Southampton.
Faulkner, Geo, Bridgwater, Somerset, Harness Maker. Pet Nov 17. Bridgwater, Dec 5 at 10. Cook, jun, Bridgwater.
Firth, John, Huddersfield, York, Woollen Scribbler. Pet Nov 2. Huddersfield, Dec 6 at 10. Sykes, Huddersfield.
Gates, Geo Oliver, Brighton, Journeyman Jeweller. Pet Nov 15. Brighton, Dec 5 at 11. Lamb, Brighton.
Hancock, Hy, Leeds, Journeyman Stonemason. Pet Nov 13. Leeds, Dec 13 at 12. Harle, Leeds.
Harry, Thos, Hendyasha, Llantrissant, Glamorgan. Adj Nov 13. Pontypridd, Nov 30 at 11.
Hayes, Fredk Thos, Birm, Writing Clerk. Pet Nov 16. Birm, Dec 14 at 10. East, Birm.
Hetherington, Isaac, Irlington, Cumberland, Blacksmith. Pet Nov 17. Brampton, Nov 27 at 3. Wannop, Carlisle.
Hilbert, John Jackson, Tonbridge Wells, Kent, out of business. Pet Nov 16. Lewes, Dec 5 at 11. Cripps, Tonbridge Wells.
Honth, Geo, Under River, Seal, Kent, Carpenter. Pet Nov 16. Sevenoaks, Dec 3 at 1. Palmer, Tonbridge.
Holmes, Wm, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Hosier. Pet Nov 15. Newcastle, Dec 1 at 10. Forster, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Hooper, Benj, Grenney's, Manch, out of business. Pet Nov 15. Manch, Dec 3 at 11. Leigh, Manch.
Hroughton, Richd, St Helen's, Lancaster, Bricksetter. Pet Nov 15. St Helen's, Dec 1 at 11. Tyrer, Prescot.
Keal, Mary, Lynton, Devon, Staymaker. Adj Oct 22. Barnstaple, Nov 27 at 12. Finch, Barnstaple.
Lealy, John, Clifton, Carpenter. Pet Nov 14. Bristol, Dec 7 at 12. Roper.
Machin, Thos, Walsall, Stafford, Bricklayer. Pet Nov 17. Walsall, Dec 5 at 12. Glover, Walsall.
Massey, Geo, Shobnall, Stafford, Joiner. Pet Nov 16. Burton-on-Trent, Dec 12 at 1. Tomlinson, Ashbourne.
Owen, Wm, Darlaston, Stafford, Boat Loader. Pet Nov 13. Walsall, Dec 12 at 12. Sheidon, Wednesbury.
Poole, Alfred, Rugeley, Stafford, Labourer. Pet Nov 16. Rugeley, Dec 1 at 11. Wilson, Lichfield.

Quinnell, Nov 27
Richards, Lpool, at 11
Simmons, castle-lyme, Smith-v, Dec
Thompson, at 11
Thomson, Dudley
Tyack, r, Walker, Nov
Walker, Nov
Ward, Nov
Wilkin, Ward, Dec
Wardle, Dec
Whitehead, ham, Wilkins, 15
Wood, H, Dec
Wyatt, Dec
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Quinnell, Alfred, Burton, Hants, Labourer. Pet Nov 8. Petersfield, Nov 23 at 10. Soames, Wokingham.
 Rickards, Rees, Newtown, Montgomery, Shoemaker. Pet Nov 15. Lpool, Dec 6 at 12. Dodge, Lpool.
 Rouse, Jas, Norwich, out of business. Pet Nov 18. Norwich, Dec 1 at 11. Sadd, Norwich.
 Simmons, Geo, Wolsanton, Stafford, Bootmaker. Pet Nov 12. Newcastle-under-Lyme, Dec 1 at 11. Litchfield, Newcastle-under-Lyme.
 Smith, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, Leicester. Adj Nov 12. Nottingham, Dec 4 at 11.
 Thompson, John, Bristol, out of business. Pet Nov 17. Bristol, Dec 1 at 11. Beekingham, Bristol.
 Timmins, Solomon, Tipton, Stafford, Provision Dealer. Pet Nov 13. Dudley, Dec 6 at 12. Stokes, Dudley.
 Tyack, Thos, Camborne, Cornwall, Ironmonger. Pet Nov 15. Redruth, Dec 13 at 11.
 Walker, John, Wellingborough, Northampton, out of business. Pet Nov 15. Wellingborough, Nov 23 at 11. White, Northampton.
 Walker, Hy, Ayling, Surrey, Licensed Victualler. Pet Nov 10. Guildford, Nov 24 at 1. White, Dan's-inn, Strand.
 Ward, Robt, Ashill, Norfolk. Pet Nov 7. Swantham, Nov 27 at 10. Wilkin, King's Lynn.
 Wardle, John, Huddersfield, Book-keeper. Pet Nov 14. Huddersfield, Dec 6 at 10. Sykes, Huddersfield.
 Whitehouse, Wm, Wrexham, Denbigh, Butcher. Pet Nov 17. Wrexham, Dec 5 at 11. Rymer, Wrexham.
 Wilkinson, Wm, Greenheys, Manch, Commercial Traveller. Pet Nov 15. Manch, Dec 4 at 9.30. Leigh, Manch.
 Wood, Hy, Kirkburton, York, Farmer. Pet Nov 15. Huddersfield, Dec 6 at 10. Sykes, Huddersfield.
 Wyatt, John, Coombe Raleigh, Devon, Farmer. Pet Nov 19. Exeter, Dec 5 at 11. Flood, Exeter.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

FRIDAY, Nov. 16, 1866.

Mynn, Walter Parker, Three-crown-sq, Southwark, Hop Merchant. Nov 15.

THURSDAY, Nov. 20, 1866.

Lvy, Abraham, Artillery-st, Bishopsgate, Retail Draper. Nov 16.
 Woodwell, John, Warfield, Berks, Builder. Nov 19.

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